



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2023

No. 37

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LALOTA).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 27, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable NICK LALOTA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

HORRIFIC CONDITIONS OF MIGRANT CHILD LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SCHOLTEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the House floor to bring attention to the horrific conditions of migrant child labor happening right here in the United States of America and to urge my colleagues to stand with me and bring solutions to this appalling state of affairs. I represent west Michigan where many of these migrant children reside.

As an attorney who has spent my entire career fighting to make our immigration laws more just, more fair, more humane, and as a mother, I will not stand by as this tragedy continues. These are my constituents, these are my kids, and I will protect them with everything I have.

This weekend, The New York Times published a stunning expose shining a light on the scores of migrant children currently working on our farms, our factories, and at some of the most dangerous sites in our country. These children, some as young as 12, are working marathon shifts, often with dangerous machinery to package our foods, sew our clothes, and build our homes. The industries that employ them turn a blind eye to these children's suffering, and often seek out and willingly participate in this despicable practice.

In case I did not make myself clear, Mr. Speaker, these are children.

Stories of kids dropping out of school, collapsing from exhaustion, and even losing limbs to machinery are the things that one might expect to find in a Charles Dickens or Upton Sinclair novel, but not an account of everyday life in America in 2023; surely not here, in the land of the free, where child labor protections have been on the books for nearly a century; not in the country that holds itself up as the paragon of democracy, guaranteeing life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all.

And yet right here, Mr. Speaker, we are exploiting minors from other countries, children in an already vulnerable situation, to do dangerous work for low pay that often results in life-changing injuries. Those allowing these practices to continue should be ashamed of themselves.

The company at the center of this article, Heartside Foods, which packages the breakfast cereals and snacks many of us have in our cupboards right now, proudly proclaims that 25 percent

of their employees have been with the company for over a decade. I wonder if they have similar statistics they could share with us about how many of their employees were even alive a decade ago.

Many of us in this room are parents. I have two young children of my own, the same age as some of these kids in these stories. My heart aches for these children. As a mother myself, rest assured, I am approaching this problem with the urgency and ferocity that it deserves. I wouldn't walk away from my own children in these factories, and I sure as hell am not going to walk away from someone else's children.

As soon as I read this story, I immediately picked up the phone and started demanding answers and action. I called the White House, HHS, and DOL. This is a multilevel, multisystem failure that created the shadows where these children can be exploited, and we need a multilevel, multisystem approach to fix it.

I have called on the administration to create an interagency task force to ensure—ensure that this kind of child exploitation cannot happen in the United States. We, as a Congress, must also act. That means, first and foremost, holding the companies accountable with every tool at our disposable. It also means conducting oversight of the agencies responsible for enforcing these laws and ensuring they have the resources to protect the kids. What could possibly be a higher priority?

At the heart of this matter, though, is that we need long-term solutions. We need comprehensive immigration reform that addresses the root cause of this problem. I know most of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle would agree that reform is long overdue.

We need reform that addresses the border security, provides sufficient pathways for individuals to come to the United States of America, and addresses the root cause of migration.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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A safe and effective immigration system is essential for the United States to lead in a 21st century economy. It is a critical national security component, essential for protecting human rights, and fundamental to our identity as a land of prosperity and opportunity.

I have worked on all aspects of immigration from enforcement to advocacy and across party lines. I believe we can have an immigration system that keeps our country safe and honors human dignity because I have done it. I have worked on it, and I know I have colleagues in both parties who agree with me. I have already spoken with many of you who have expressed the same ideas.

I know that my colleagues across the aisle care as deeply about children as I do. I know that as they have stood with righteous indignation to fight for the sanctity of life, I believe now they also have the courage and moral fortitude to stand and protect children from life-threatening harm and exploitive work.

Let's come together and get this done.

EAST PALESTINE TRAIN DERAILMENT DISASTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a crisis that President Biden refuses to acknowledge: the derailment of a train in East Palestine, Ohio, that has left a community traumatized and families afraid to drink the water that comes through their faucets.

Instead of compassion, these families received nothing but a cold shoulder from President Biden. Instead of certainty, these families received a rushed process to test the water that they drink and the air that they breathe.

What we need is a full accounting of events.

As a doctor, I urge the EPA to continue to repeat their tests and to provide an accurate assessment of the risks posed to our communities' air and drinking water.

An administration that fails to provide for the safety of its people is a failed administration. I stand here to urge President Biden to visit East Palestine and finally support those Americans who are hurting.

We need transparency, we need accountability, and we need to address this head-on; not with shrugs and handwringing, that is what we have seen so far from President Biden.

We need to see compassion, we need to see thoroughness, and we need to see diligence in addressing this problem.

ORIGIN OF COVID 19

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, as a new and dangerous virus caused by the Chinese Communist Party began to spread, they shut down internal travel but allowed international flights to continue.

The Chinese Communist Party was attempting to stop COVID-19 from spreading within its own borders while allowing it to come to the shores of America.

This weekend, the Department of Energy finally confirmed what we have all along suspected: that this leak did not come from a wet market and that it escaped from a lab in central China.

This virus and the related government policies led to vaccine mandates, lost jobs, supply chain problems, and the isolation of our Nation's young people.

It is time today to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable. What we need now is to predict, prepare, and prevent another such disaster from occurring.

The American people want and deserve answers, and they deserve accountability for the hardships that this virus, unleashed by the Chinese Communist Party, has caused. Now we need to ensure that a crisis like this can never occur again.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the role of the National Park Service in the Virgin Islands of the United States. While the National Park Service plays a vital role in preserving the natural and cultural resources and facilitating outdoor recreation throughout the Nation, I must acknowledge that the relationship between the people of the Virgin Islands and the National Park Service has not always been and is not the best.

On St. Croix, the park sits on some of our most sacred ground, and it is incumbent on them to appreciate and preserve that, of course, which is important, but also to make it accessible to those of us who are living there. On St. John especially, St. Johnians are concerned and have a history in which Laurance Rockefeller was able to take so much land. There are questions even today about who owned what land, how was it taken, and how did it become part of the National Park Service.

I have continually expressed concern about the National Park Service's hiring and staffing practices in the Virgin Islands. I have encouraged the recruitment of native Virgin Islanders who understand the historical context of park spaces and possess a greater degree of cultural awareness. While there have been some hires, I have yet to see meaningful progress, and extended vacancies of National Park Service positions are a concern.

Additionally, for the past 3 years, I have suggested the formation of just a community garden within the Virgin Islands National Park Service boundaries. Such action is authorized by the

National Park Service management plan of 2006.

In fact, the Virgin Islands National Park Service general management plan of 1983 included the development of an approximately 2-acre garden plot.

The park comprises 7,259 acres, and to not have a plot for the people who live on that island to be able to garden, people who are locked around water, who have an inability to be able to get fresh fruit and vegetables to their families, it would also foster a better relationship between the community and the national park.

Last week, my office hosted a meeting to ensure that Virgin Islanders' voices—not just written comments—were received by the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, and the Government of the Virgin Islands about the proposed Government of the Virgin Islands National Park Service St. John land exchange for the construction of a K-12 school on St. John. During this meeting, my office learned of the barriers and difficulties to submit a written statement during the final comment period.

Thankfully, the park allowed us to extend this until March 15.

While my office can advocate for the people of the Virgin Islands—presently my office and Congress is not a party to the agreement—the land exchange between the Governor of the Virgin Islands and the National Park Service seems to be going through.

While I may not always agree with our Governor, in this instance I recognize that he is between a rock and a hard place presently as Virgin Islanders are quickly approaching their deadline for using Federal funding to rebuild the school. As we all know, the National Park Service process takes time.

Indeed, Senator ANGUS KING, who last Congress headed up the Natural Resources Committee in the Senate, was only able to get the National Park Service to donate land in Maine after 30 years of advocacy.

The children of the Virgin Islands do not have that time.

□ 1215

Additionally, we are approaching the end of the Caneel Bay Redevelopment and Management Environmental Assessment public comment period. The National Park Service owns 70 percent of the island of St. John, making it one of the most pristine islands not only in the Virgin Islands but in the Caribbean.

The path forward for a resort at Caneel Bay must consider the socioeconomic and environmental impact on the Virgin Islands. Caneel Bay contains some of the best beaches in the world, and to not utilize the property as a world-class, five-star resort would put the Virgin Islands at a disadvantage for tourism dollars.

The path forward for Caneel Bay impacts not just St. John but the entire territory. If Caneel Bay is relegated to

a third-rate facility, it will have a cataclysmic impact on the Virgin Islands economy. From reluctance to place plaques at sacred places to rangers stopping people in public parades, among other things, the National Park Service has to do better in terms of how it deals with native Virgin Islanders.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL PRESTAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a dear friend of mine and so many others, William Harold Prestage, a true gentleman whom we all loved and knew as Bill.

Bill is survived by his wife, Marsha; his three sons, Scott, John, and Ron; and multiple grandchildren, who were his greatest joy and with whom he had his most cherished days.

I first met Bill Prestage when I was a staffer for U.S. Senator Jesse Helms. After that first encounter, I would see and talk with him many times over the years at more community, agriculture, and political events than one could ever imagine. He was always a delight. He would cut to the chase in a very charming and direct way, and there was never any question of what he liked or what he didn't like. You always knew right where he stood on a matter. He was a lion of a man with a heart of gold.

He was well known as a devout family man and an exceptional member of his community, one who would give you the shirt off his back if you needed it. Starting from very humble beginnings in the 1960s and with no agriculture experience, Bill pioneered what is now one of the country's largest family-owned and family-operated animal protein production companies.

The foundation of this family enterprise was laid when Bill joined his good friend Otis Carroll, whom he met upon moving to North Carolina. These two great entrepreneurs joined together and helped transform pork and turkey production, bringing significant economic development to southeastern North Carolina.

In 1983, Bill, along with his wife, Marsha, and his sons, established what is known today as Prestage Farms. Today, with each generation of the family involved in the business, the Prestage Farms and Prestage Foods companies have five divisions across seven States, with three processing plants collectively employing more than 2,300 people and contracting with more than 450 farm families.

The company's multigenerational success is a true testament to Bill's entrepreneurial spirit and work ethic, as well as his devotion to his family and his employees. He was truly beloved by his family and friends, the agriculture

community, and the hardworking employees and growers who make up the Prestage family of companies.

His people were his passion, and they loved their leader tremendously. Those outside of the family business loved Bill, too. Though he was far too humble to think it, Bill was, in fact, a very well-known and very well-liked celebrity wherever he went, not just in Sampson County but throughout the State and country, particularly in agriculture, wildlife, and conservation circles.

Beyond Bill's impact on the agriculture community, he is well known for his love of nature and the outdoors. As a result, he was an avid conservationist. Upland bird hunting, boating, and fishing were among his greatest joys, especially when his family would join him.

There is no doubt that Bill not only made a name for himself as a pioneer in agriculture, but he also made our State and country a better place to live. He leaves behind a great legacy that will have an everlasting impact, as well as many great memories. Everyone who knew Bill loved Bill, and that, in and of itself, is arguably one of the greatest legacies one can have.

I know I speak for countless others when I say Bill is deeply missed. His was a life of a great American and patriot, well lived, and an example of the best of humanity.

CONGRATULATING NICOLA "NIKI" DENNIS UPON HER RETIREMENT

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the career of Niki Dennis, who recently retired as Bladen County Clerk of Superior Court following 43 years of distinguished public service.

Niki is a proud lifelong resident of Bladen County, and in 1979, she started her career at the Bladen County Courthouse, working as a deputy clerk.

Thanks to Niki's hard work, determination, professionalism, and kindness, she advanced quickly through the ranks and became an integral team member in the clerk's office. In 2006, Niki was elected high clerk and served in this capacity until her retirement recently.

Over the years, Niki has been a mentor and friend to so many. She managed multiple clerks while navigating the everyday challenges of the clerk's office with respect, grace, and professionalism, setting an example for public service that all should strive to emulate.

On behalf of the citizens of Bladen County and the entire Seventh Congressional District, I thank Niki for her many years of service to Bladen County. I wish her great health and joy as she embarks on this next chapter of life. May God continue to bless her path.

RECOGNIZING EATING DISORDERS AWARENESS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. SALINAS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise on Mental Health Monday to recognize Eating Disorders Awareness Week. This year's theme is "It's Time for Change," and indeed, it is.

After opioid use disorder, eating disorders are the second deadliest psychiatric illness, yet they remain widely misunderstood, so I would like to address some myths around them.

Myth number one: Eating disorders are a choice. An eating disorder is an illness often diagnosed with other mental illnesses. No one chooses to have an eating disorder.

Myth number two: Only females have eating disorders. Eating disorders actually hurt people of all genders, ages, races, religions, sexual orientations, and body shapes.

Myth number three: You can't recover from an eating disorder. This, perhaps, is the most important myth to dispel. Recovery and treatment are possible. The National Eating Disorders Association offers free helplines and more information on their website, nationaleatingdisorders.org.

Every 52 minutes, someone dies because of an eating disorder. It is time for change. Let's break the stigma. Let's invest in care. Let's send a message to all those struggling: You are not alone.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE HONORABLE JAMES T. BROYHILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a North Carolina legend, former U.S. Senator and Congressman James T. Broyhill, who passed away on February 18 at the age of 95.

Jim Broyhill will be remembered as one of the political giants in the history of North Carolina, especially for those of us from the western part of the State that he so ably, with distinction, represented for over two decades.

A native of Lenoir, Broyhill served in several executive capacities at his family's furniture business, Broyhill Industries, prior to entering public service.

He was first elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1962 as a long-shot candidate. Broyhill, a Republican, pulled off a narrow 1-point victory at a time when North Carolina politics were dominated by the Democratic Party. He quickly won the hearts of his constituents and served the people of western North Carolina in this House until 1986.

Broyhill liked to tell a story from his first election, an occurrence that had an impact on him and taught him an

important lesson in dealing with people.

Table Rock is a beautiful and distinct mountain in Burke County, North Carolina, one that I am proud to represent and one that Broyhill could see each day from his home in Lenoir. Out on the campaign trail one day, he drove around to the other side of the mountain and stopped at a small country store. He greeted the owner of that little store and said: "How are things on the back side of Table Rock today?" to which the owner replied, "Who says this is the back side?"

He said he learned that day the importance of meeting people where they are and that his perspective might not always be shared by someone else, a lesson all of us here in the House and Washington would be wise to hear and to learn.

Broyhill loved his constituents, and the feeling was mutual. He took a personal interest, acknowledging special events with a note or a phone call. He and his beloved wife, Louise, published "The Congressional Club Cook Book" with immensely popular recipes such as Capitol bean soup and heaven cake.

However, the real impact he made in Congress was as a landmark legislator. In the House, he sat on the Small Business Committee and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and for many years, he was the ranking member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which we now call the Energy and Commerce Committee.

President Reagan credited Senator Broyhill as being a key force in the 1985 tax reform package. His 1978 legislation that allowed cable companies to connect to existing utility poles led to the explosive growth in cable television and communication. In the 10th Congressional District that I am proud to represent, it led to a boom in fiber optic manufacturing jobs that communities are still benefiting from today. It was then coaxial cable, fiber today.

He always prioritized constituent service at home and was truly a pioneer in that regard. At a time when district offices were deemed to be of lesser importance to many on the Hill, then-Congressman Broyhill kept his district offices fully staffed by trained professionals who were always ready to help with whatever issues his constituents had with Federal agencies.

That is something that I learned from him. His district became North Carolina's 10th Congressional District in 1969, and I am only the third Representative from that district since then. His successor, Cass Ballenger, learned the art of constituent service from the Broyhill staff. I, in turn, learned from Ballenger's staff, some of whom still work in my Hickory district office today.

Jim Broyhill moved on to the United States Senate in the summer of 1986, serving out the unexpired term of the late Senator John East. After his time in elective office ended, Broyhill continued to work on behalf of the people

of North Carolina. He put his extensive business experience to use by serving as North Carolina's secretary of commerce and the chairman of the North Carolina Economic Development Commission. The post office in his beloved hometown of Lenoir was named after him, a well-deserved recognition.

I could go on at length about his other accomplishments in public life and business and, certainly, his long record in philanthropy. Let me just say that he lived his life well, always in service to others, and our State and our Nation are much better for it.

On behalf of my constituents, the people of North Carolina, and a grateful Nation, I extend condolences to Senator Broyhill's family as they mourn.

WAGING WAR ON AMERICAN ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, for the last 2 years, the Biden administration has consistently waged a war on American energy and our fuel sources.

This unscientific, ideologically driven assault has crippled American energy and hurt American families and our economy greatly. The American economy and our way of life are dependent on reasonable, reliable, and easy access to energy.

He has gone so far as to even deplete our Strategic Petroleum Reserve—as you see here, these numbers going down dramatically—in order to cover over this bad policy and make everybody think it is going to be okay.

Americans rely on access to low-cost, efficient energy from sources like natural gas to heat their homes, cook their meals, and keep their lights on. It is neither feasible nor desirable for most Americans to abruptly switch to green alternatives, such as wind and solar power, and have to change all of their appliances and yard tools out simply because of the whims of government and having too much time on their hands.

Many can't afford to do these changes, nor should they have to. The unreliability of green energy makes it a much less preferable alternative. Faced with a choice between these two, most Americans make the sensible decision to stick with low-cost, reliable natural gas over expensive, unreliable green energy.

In my home State of California, the electricity power grid in the summertime at any time could go down, yet they are trying to force people into electrifying just about everything—their cars, their stoves, their yard tools, even generators. Think about this for a minute. How do you have an electric generator when the power goes off from your electricity?

□ 1230

I guess this is supposed to mean we have a warehouse of batteries some-

where because, otherwise, I don't know how you do it.

Generators are supposed to be a backup plan. Frequently, hospitals have diesel generators. People have generators they own for camping as well as backup for their homes. But they just keep going on and on, making up regulations.

So faced with these choices, Americans would rather have their own choices. This administration has essentially tried to ban and regulate Americans off of fossil fuels, off of nuclear power, it seems, until recently when California—hallelujah—decided to expand the Diablo Canyon Power Plant an additional 5 years, which is 9 percent of the power grid of California—9 percent. Imagine if they took that offline like they were hell-bent on doing.

Keeping natural gas is part of the equation. We have so much natural gas reserved in this Nation now because of the miracle of hydraulic fracturing. It is amazing what that has caused for us.

Radical environmentalists, though, can't take no for an answer. They have done away with trying to argue for their ideas and simply use government fiat, a stroke of a pen, to try and take these things away, including the latest proposal by the Department of Energy to ban gas stoves, which has got everybody all in a twitter right now.

Is that what we really need to be focused on right now with the situation with the railroad in Ohio and whatever the mess is we are going to make out of Ukraine, our border, and so many other issues?

No, let's keep people distracted with this gas stove situation here.

So what we have is a proposal by the Department of Energy to do it by the stroke of a pen, by just making a regulation to ban the sale of stoves that don't meet what is called an EL2 standard. They are just going to block the sales of these stoves, which means about half of them that are currently on the market will no longer be available on the market. People will have less choices that may not fit their style of kitchen, the size of their family. It may not fit a restaurant. It may not fit what you need for a kitchen that helps aid people that are short of food, soup kitchens. They want to take all these options away simply by a stroke of a pen.

People are getting furious over this stuff. And for families that enjoy the use of that gas stove, they work nice. I have one. I saw First Lady Jill Biden, a picture of her cooking on one in the White House.

So where does the hypocrisy end on all this?

Evidently, it doesn't end at the White House. It ends at the choices that humans have in this country.

We need to block this EL2 regulation that the Department of Energy is putting out, yet another thing that is trying to distract us I think from other issues. It is an important one for people to have natural gas stoves and

other appliances that are available to them.

And so I sum up on that with the ideal being that the only reason we are really doing all this stuff, ostensibly, is because of CO₂. You see right here, carbon dioxide represents 0.04 percent of our atmosphere, okay.

People think from all the hype over CO₂: Oh my gosh, climate change, climate change. It is a religion being pounded away in our schools and in our society, in ESG, and these corporations all day long. It is only 0.04 percent of our atmosphere.

So they would have us all live in caves eating crickets because of 0.01 percent and take away our stoves on top of that right now.

We have to fight back on the DOE regulation.

RECOGNIZING BEN KUETER OF IOWA CITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ben Kueter of Iowa City who took down Hempstead's Joe Lewis in a technical fall to win his fourth State title in wrestling—only the 32nd time in the history of the Iowa State wrestling tournament.

He is also the seventh to complete an undefeated high school career, with an outstanding record of 111-0 with 105 career bonus point wins.

In addition to winning his fourth State title and shattering records in Iowa, Ben also holds a world title in wrestling. Just this summer, he represented Iowa on the world stage and won gold at the Junior Men's Freestyle World Championship.

An all-star athlete and senior at Iowa City High School, Ben excels in more than just wrestling. He has also been a star member of the football, baseball, and track teams.

Ben's proudest accomplishment, though, is being a good role model for future wrestlers. He always makes time to talk to and take pictures with younger wrestlers at tournaments and makes it a priority to keep things fun.

I am proud of Ben's accomplishments, and I join all of Iowa in being proud that he continues to represent our State at the highest levels.

I am also honored that he has chosen to continue his wrestling career in Iowa City at the University of Iowa.

Go Hawkeyes!

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY DAY

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today is also TCU or Texas Christian University Day at the Capitol in Washington, D.C. As an alum of Harris College of Nursing at TCU, I welcome TCU to Washington, D.C.

As long as TCU is not playing an Iowa team, I can say, "Go Frogs!"

HEALTHY HEALTHCARE DEBATE AMONG PARTIES

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, February 26, The Wall

Street Journal released another article about the origins of COVID-19. This time, the Department of Energy has acknowledged that most likely this was a lab leak from the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

I remember having a hearing here in the Capitol with the Select Committee on the Coronavirus Pandemic at which we discussed the origins of COVID-19. We were derided and we were ridiculed, as were other Members of Congress.

I think it is important that we recognize there is such an importance for free speech, especially in healthcare and in medicine and science, that a debate is what needs to take place and that we should be careful in who we chastise simply because we don't like the political party that they represent.

It was no conspiracy to acknowledge that there was not furin cleavage sites normal, that there were doubling of amino acids, and that there was gain-of-function research that had been funded indirectly by the United States Government despite a prohibition on gain-of-function research.

To this day, there has not yet been an intermediate host for SARS-CoV-2, although there was very rapidly with both SARS and MERS.

My point is that we need to recognize that we can have differences of opinion and those should not be considered to be radical or conspiracy theories, despite what political party that emanates from.

CELEBRATING HUGH HIX STUBBLEFIELD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to celebrate a U.S. Army veteran, a great Tennessean, teacher, and mentor to many.

Hugh Hix Stubblefield, also called Hix or Stub, passed away late last year after a long life of inspiring others.

Professor Stubblefield discovered his passion for the classroom in 1951 as a student at Texas Tech University. From there, he became an educator himself, teaching high school in Atlanta and Cincinnati.

He went on to earn a master's degree from George Peabody College and the University of Missouri. And then in 1962, while reporting for the local newspaper, he returned to Tennessee Tech to teach journalism until he retired in 1999. I had the pleasure of being one of his many students.

Another former student of his, Lindsay Pride, now the editor of the Herald-Citizen in the local paper in Cookeville, wrote, "Hugh didn't lecture students, he shared stories." I agree.

His experiences gave students real-world examples of the do's and don'ts of journalism, and those nuggets of wisdom could apply to any field. His advice was just flat-out helpful for an undergraduate student getting their start in life or a journalism student.

Perhaps one of the most important lessons he taught us was patience. He emphasized that it is better to be accurate than first. He stressed the importance of having multiple genuine sources. He spoke about the consequences of lacking accuracy and objectivity.

We are living through many of those consequences right now as a country. Now more than ever, we could all benefit from Professor Stubblefield's Introduction to Journalism class.

He fostered discipline in his students, discipline that came in handy in many professions and even everyday life, including independent thought, double-checking facts, and fairness.

He showed a genuine interest in the long-term success of his students and kept in touch with many of them as they maneuvered the professional world. That kind of attentiveness had an impact on countless alumni, including a writer for the Los Angeles Times, an editor for The New York Times, a novelist, and, yes, at least one United States Congressman.

Professor Stubblefield did more than teach. He served as adviser for the university yearbook and student newspaper for decades. In fact, he received several honors from the National Council on College Publication Advisors over his career.

For years, Professor Stubblefield was an active member of the community, serving on the Upper Cumberland chapter of the Tennessee Trails Association. He was also very involved with Park View Friendship United Methodist Church in Cookeville.

He leaves behind his wife of 63 years, Ann Elizabeth Blair Stubblefield—also a teacher of mine—two children, Katie Elizabeth and Jon David; a granddaughter, and several great-grandchildren.

I know his kindness will continue to live on in them and his many former students.

TENNESSEE PILOTS REMEMBERED

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, for 136 years, the Tennessee National Guard has stood ready to respond to any State or Federal mission. That takes more than manpower or equipment. It takes training to ensure our soldiers and airmen are truly prepared for any emergency scenario or conflict. But even training comes with its share of hazards and sacrifice.

Our hearts are still broken after two Tennessee Army National Guard pilots lost their lives during some of that training in a helicopter crash in Huntsville, Alabama, 12 days ago.

Chief Warrant Officers Daniel Wadham and Danny Randolph had nearly 30 years of combined public service. They left behind a grateful State and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my House colleagues to join me in praying for their families. Let us all do what we can to make sure their commitment to freedom is never forgotten.

HONORING JOSE "PEDO" TERLAJE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam (Mr. MOYLAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to honor the late and great Jose "Pedo" Terlaje who left this world recently.

A proud son of Guam, Pedo was a husband, a father, and a grandfather. He was also an uncle, a nino, and a primo to many.

Pedo proudly served his Nation in uniform, protected his island as a police officer, and represented his community as the mayor of Yona.

I was honored to serve with him in the 35th and 36th Guam legislature where as a Senator he tirelessly advocated for the perpetuation of Guam's culture, for veterans, for law enforcement officers, and most importantly, for the people of Guam.

I stand here today in the Halls of this historic building to not only recognize and commend Senator Jose "Pedo" Terlaje for his many contributions to the country and to our beautiful island of Guam, but also to express the Nation's deepest condolences to his wife, Flo, and to his family.

Rest in peace, Primo, until we meet again.

YOUNG CHILDREN CROSSING THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would address the same article that one of my Democrat colleagues mentioned earlier today about an article that was published in The New York Times over the weekend addressing what is going on with a segment of some of the people who have come across the border inappropriately over the last few years.

Now, things have changed with the parole policy. We don't know how that is going to shake out. We have multiplied by 11 or 12 times the number of people coming to this country illegally since President Biden took office. We have gone from about 20,000 people a month to just short of 240,000 people a month.

Mr. Speaker, I will address a subset of that population, and that is the young children. Approximately 9,000 to 10,000 unaccompanied minors are coming across our border every month without either parent.

What becomes of these 10,000 children every month who don't have either parent with them?

Well, The New York Times found out what happens to some of them. They wind up working in very dangerous working conditions. That is what happens when you let people cross the border without their parents being able to look out for them.

Mr. Speaker, 10,000 children left to cross the border unaccompanied.

Others, like the little girl referenced in the article in The New York Times, came here with a relative she didn't even know before this—if he really was a relative. This is something that bothers the Border Patrol.

Mr. Speaker, I really wish some of the Democrats would come down to the border and find out what is really going on down there. The Border Patrol and Republicans have been complaining repeatedly about all these unaccompanied minors. In the past when we had to separate parents from their kids for 2 weeks, for a month—and I believe there was only a total of about 4,000 kids there—the Democrats were screaming bloody murder.

How dare you separate these people from their parents for even a couple weeks.

□ 1245

Now we have children, over 120,000 last year, separated from their parents, perhaps permanently, and that is at least 120,000.

The Border Patrol feels that sometimes when people are bringing children across the border, they are only pretending to be their parents.

Sometimes the Border Patrol does DNA checks, and they find still more children who are being separated from their parents.

We wish they had the time and the money to do DNA tests on all the parents because I am sure The New York Times number is actually greater than that.

Then they are spread around the country. We would not allow that for our children, right? If somebody from this country—and what they do, so you understand, is the children show up at the southern border with an address—maybe it is written on their shirt or something—I want to go to 123 Elm Street, Portland, Oregon. Our U.S. Government will deliver them to 123 Elm Street, Portland, Oregon, even though neither parent is there, even though we haven't done thorough checks on the people who are there.

We have no idea—we do, we have some idea, but not enough of an idea, who these young kids are being told they have to live with.

Interestingly, The New York Times and my colleague on the other side of the aisle, they are concerned about the working conditions, but they mention nothing at all about the fact that these children are separated from their parents—neither parent. Isn't that something that should be a concern?

I realize you are the party of Black Lives Matter, Black Lives Matter, we condemn the nuclear family, da, da, da, da.

I assure you: A child is better off with its parents, better off with both its parents, and this idea that apparently it is okay to let children cross the southern border if only they have a nice job when they are 16 years old is ridiculous. The United States ought not to be part of breaking up these families.

Now, the other thing I would like to point out that The New York Times doesn't mention at all: A lot of times kids show up at the southern border with a single parent.

In this country, if there is a divorce, we do what we can to try to make sure the child has some experience or contact with both parents.

I am sure the Central American countries would like it. I am told by the Border Patrol the Central American countries do not like the Biden policy of having young people come here, because they feel they are losing their future. They don't want to have all their young people come to this country.

I realize that Biden is all about, you know, changing America, getting apparently as many people here as quickly as possible, from far away as possible. We don't care if the parents are separated.

Believe me—and just a little bit of racism here, maybe—in this country, we would not want one parent taking a child without the other parent signing off and moving to another country or moving to a different part of this country.

Apparently, when it comes to children from Latin America, the Biden administration and The New York Times is okay with that.

I intend to hold hearings in my subcommittee. Please look out for the children at the southern border.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. KING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Major General John F. King from the Georgia National Guard.

Major General King has been a member of the Georgia National Guard for over 30 years. During his time with the guard, he has served abroad in places such as Iraq and Afghanistan.

While in Afghanistan, he served as the military adviser to the Deputy Minister of Interior for Security for Afghanistan who oversaw an agency of over 96,000 police officers.

Major General King has won many awards for military and public services, including the Bronze Star Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, the Meritorious Service Medal, and a NATO award for his service in both Bosnia and Afghanistan, among many others.

For his entire career, Major General King has put his country and his State before himself. He is a true example of what it means to be a public servant.

I hope that he enjoys his retirement from the Georgia National Guard, and I look forward to seeing the great things he does as Georgia's insurance commissioner.

RECOGNIZING MARSHES OF GLYNN LIBRARIES

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Marshes of

Glynn Libraries for being recognized as the Georgia Public Library of the Year.

The single-county library system serves a population of 85,000 in Glynn County, Georgia, through two branches: The Brunswick-Glynn County Library and the St. Simons Island Public Library.

This honor was given for the library's efforts to strengthen community partnerships, diversify its funding portfolio, and expand services to meet the informational, educational, cultural, and recreational needs of Glynn County residents.

Marshes of Glynn Libraries received nomination letters from local partners, business leaders, and patrons who each highlighted the impact the library has made in the community.

One of the library's many initiatives includes the Take 5 program, which is helping reestablish early literacy outreach following the impacts of COVID-19 on family engagement with schools and public libraries.

I congratulate and thank everyone at Marshes of Glynn Libraries for their incredible work to provide such a vital resource for our community.

OPERATION GHOST BUSTED

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the hard work of law enforcement officials who participated in Operation Ghost Busted.

Law enforcement officials planned for more than 2 years to bust the drug trafficking network. This multidepartment operation led to the indictment of 76 individuals who planned to move a large amount of illegal drugs into south Georgia.

The criminals planned to distribute methamphetamine, fentanyl, heroin, and alprazolam. Law enforcement officials also seized 43 firearms and over \$53,000 in cash.

As we all know, the fentanyl crisis is devastating communities all across our country. Now more than ever, it is important for our law enforcement to get these dangerous narcotics off of our streets.

Luckily, because of the hard work of our law enforcement officials, south Georgians can sleep well at night. Thank you again to the work of all law enforcement personnel involved.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, turn our eyes so that they remain fixed only on You, for in You we behold all that is good and right and holy. How can we be inclined toward anything else?

So then may we cease to try to serve both You and the things around us. Keep us from becoming obsessed with the stuff of this world: money, power, and success, loving these things and failing to show our love for You through our generosity, humility, and compassion.

May we redirect our loyalty for one side or another, the rightness of our argument, our disparagement of those with whom we disagree, for such behavior fails to show our fealty to You but instead reflects our contempt for Your desires for faithfulness, reconciliation, and respect for Your presence in the people and purposes You set before us.

This day, in all that we do, all that we say, and all that we are, may we serve only You.

In Your merciful name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McGOVERN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

HONORING TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY UPON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor Texas Christian University's 150th anniversary.

In 1873, the Randolph and Addison Clark brothers had a bold vision to create a university that would educate individuals to be leaders for the future with the highest levels of character and responsibility.

Over the years, TCU delivered on that mission and has been a beacon of strong educational values for the world to see. The staff and leaders throughout the years have been instrumental in building a brighter and better future for all Horned Frogs.

As a proud alumnus of the university, I can speak to how vital my experience at TCU was to the rest of my life. TCU may look different now than when I was there in the 1960s and 1970s, but the spirit of innovation, achievement, and a shared sense of purpose have remained the same.

TCU has always embraced our rich history while also looking to what is next. Whether it be campus transformation, expanding our excellent academic programs, or bringing our sports teams to new levels of victory, TCU has always embraced a bold vision for the future.

Today, TCU stands as a world-class university. As the student and alumni community come together to remember our special heritage, may we recommit ourselves to the original mission of TCU and continue to deliver on our success, guided by our faith and passion for the fighting TCU Horned Frogs.

I have no doubt TCU will continue to lead on for the next 150 years.

Riff, ram, bah, zoo. Go Frogs. In God we trust.

END HUNGER NOW

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, this week, millions of Americans will see their SNAP benefits drastically reduced when emergency allotments end. These supplemental benefits have been a lifeline for families, and I am deeply disappointed they are ending.

In Massachusetts, SNAP benefits will be reduced by \$100 per person per month. One family in western Massachusetts, for example, says the reduction will mean having to choose between healthy foods or therapies for their young son with Down syndrome. There are thousands of other heart-wrenching stories just like this.

Thankfully, our incredible Governor, Maura Healey, has a proposal to extend 3 months of State-level partial payments. I support the Massachusetts State legislature acting as quickly as possible on her proposal. I encourage other States to look for ways to help ease the cliff for SNAP recipients.

In the upcoming farm bill, Congress must thoroughly examine benefit adequacy. The average benefit of \$2 a meal

just is not enough. We can and must do more to end hunger now.

DEMOCRACY OR AUTHORITARIANS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to serve as chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, also known as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Last week, in Vienna, all democracies of the 57-member Parliamentary Assembly unanimously supported Ukraine and condemnation of war criminal Putin.

The world understands there is competition between democracies with rule of law opposed by authoritarians with rule of gun. War criminal Putin is sacrificing young Russians for oil, money, and power for himself.

Ukraine represents peace through strength and must be victorious in this conflict to avoid the Chinese Communist Party invasion of Taiwan and to stop the Iranian regime as it develops intercontinental ballistic missiles to vaporize Israel and bring mass murder to America.

America is not alone in understanding freedom is not free. The European Union has provided \$54 billion to Ukraine, and recently, Norway authorized another \$7 billion and Japan another \$5 billion. Over 52 nations are promoting eventual peace through strength for Ukraine.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism continues moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America.

BRINGING CLEAN WATER TO EVERY COMMUNITY

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, last year, on my birthday, I was really excited to see that I had a kayak expedition on my calendar. I love getting outdoors and especially on the open water, but because I represent a district that has some of the oldest infrastructure in the country, it turned out that my kayak tour was an inspection of combined stormwater and sewer outlets on the Schuylkill River.

That is why I am more excited today to highlight that \$2.4 billion from the bipartisan infrastructure law is being invested in communities nationwide to support necessary upgrades to our infrastructure to increase access to clean water.

I am thrilled to see yet another wave of clean water infrastructure funding, including \$92 million for Pennsylvania, being invested in the health and safety of our families. Nearly half that fund-

ing is available as grants and forgivable loans to ensure that our most underserved communities can access the investments.

As I noted, some of our greatest infrastructure and environmental challenges facing southeastern Pennsylvania involve the need to address critical water, wastewater, and stormwater projects.

This new funding will protect the health of Pennsylvania's children and families.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF GOLDEN CORRAL

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a spectacular company that is headquartered in North Carolina, Golden Corral.

This year, Golden Corral and its many dedicated employees are celebrating 50 years of providing Americans across the country with home-cooked classics at an affordable price.

Mr. Speaker, what makes this company truly exceptional is its unwavering commitment to serving the communities in which it operates. From its various fundraisers to support local initiatives to its longstanding partnership with a national nonprofit to support veterans and their families, it is abundantly clear that Golden Corral lives and breathes service.

Congratulations to Golden Corral and its many employees on reaching such a historic milestone. Here is to many more years of service to America's countless communities.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DRACO MILLER

(Mr. PFLUGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Draco Miller, a cherished member of the Brownwood community who sadly passed away on February 16, 2023.

Draco was a father, husband, son, businessowner, and public servant to the community of Brownwood as a city council member, mentor to our youth, and leader in numerous service-oriented boards and organizations.

In 2022, Draco was named Man of the Year by the Brownwood Chamber of Commerce for his service to Brownwood. In his own words, he said: "This is my city, and I love my city. There is no place like home."

Although he loved and cherished Brownwood, his family was the most important facet of his life. He dedicated his life to passing along his long-held values of faith, family, and a strong work ethic.

He is remembered for his seemingly endless energy, optimism, and good will that carried him through decades of community involvement and community improvement projects.

Although we mourn his loss, I know his legacy will live on through his wife, Sonja; their children; many extended family members; and the entire Brownwood community.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FALLON) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

RESPONDING TO THE EARTHQUAKES IN TÜRKİYE AND SYRIA ON FEBRUARY 6, 2023

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 132) responding to the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria on February 6, 2023.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 132

Whereas, on February 6, 2023, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck central-southern Türkiye, followed by a magnitude 7.5 earthquake later the same day, followed by over a thousand aftershocks in Türkiye and north-west Syria;

Whereas the earthquakes have caused massive death and destruction, killing more than 36,000 people and injuring tens of thousands more in Türkiye and Syria;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development and other agencies mobilized Federal agencies and partners to provide life-saving assistance to the people of Türkiye and Syria;

Whereas dangerous freezing winter weather conditions negatively impacted rescue efforts and put earthquake survivors at further risk after thousands of buildings collapsed into rubble;

Whereas the Republic of Türkiye is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally of the United States;

Whereas prior to the devastating earthquakes, millions of people in Syria were relying on humanitarian assistance, and Türkiye was hosting more than 3,500,000 Syrian refugees;

Whereas through 12 years of war in Syria, the Assad regime has impeded the delivery of humanitarian assistance to civilians, including those in areas now impacted by the February 6, 2023, earthquakes;

Whereas the Russian Federation and People's Republic of China have used their veto power at the United Nations Security Council to restrict the number of United Nations-authorized border crossings between Türkiye and Syria from four to just one—Bab al-Hawa;

Whereas although areas outside of the Assad regime's control have been the worst affected by the earthquake, Foreign Minister Faisal Mekdad stated that any aid to victims must go through the Syrian Government in Damascus;

Whereas Department of State Spokesman Ned Price has stated it would be "ironic, if not even counterproductive, for us to reach out to a government that has brutalized its people over the course of a dozen years now";

Whereas the Assad regime has shamefully used the earthquake to call for the lifting of United States sanctions, falsely claiming that such sanctions impede the aid response; and

Whereas the human cost of this disaster transcends mere statistics and has resulted in deeply personal tragedies for countless families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) mourns the horrific loss of life in Türkiye and Syria caused by the earthquakes in Türkiye on February 6, 2023;

(2) expresses its deep condolences to the families of the many earthquake victims;

(3) applauds the heroic work of humanitarian aid and rescue workers on the ground to save lives and provide care for victims, including United States Agency for International Development Urban Search and Rescue teams, the Armed Forces of the United States, including members of such Armed Forces stationed at the Incirlik Air Force base in Türkiye, and the Syrian Civil Defense, otherwise known as the White Helmets;

(4) applauds the response to the earthquake tragedy by the United States Government, other governments, and nongovernmental organizations;

(5) applauds the civilians in Türkiye and Syria who have selflessly volunteered to assist with response to the devastating aftermath;

(6) urges the international community to support heroic disaster response efforts in Türkiye and Syria, including those by the Syrian Civil Defense, the White Helmets;

(7) condemns efforts by the Assad regime to cynically exploit the disaster to evade international pressure and accountability, including by preventing the United Nations from providing assistance through multiple border crossings between Türkiye and Syria;

(8) calls on the Biden administration to continue to use all diplomatic tools, including through the United Nations Security Council, to open all Türkiye-Syria border crossings for United Nations assistance;

(9) underscores the need for international assistance to reach northwest Syria to assist with disaster relief;

(10) calls for an increased oversight mechanism to ensure that United States-funded assistance is not diverted for the benefit of the Assad regime;

(11) urges the Biden administration to remain committed to the protection of the Syrian people including by implementing the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019; and

(12) welcomes the Republic of Türkiye's continuing support to Syrian refugees in Türkiye and in northwestern Syria.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) and the

gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, America and the world have been shocked by the deadly earthquake in Türkiye and Syria on February 6, which killed more than 50,000 people and injured more than 100,000 people.

Entire cities and towns near the epicenter in Türkiye have been wiped off the map. Five million people are homeless, and over 20 million are in need now. We are grateful to see such a generous and compassionate American response. Many brave men and women both inside Türkiye, Syria, and others from around the globe sprang into action to work relentlessly at search and rescue operations and providing relief to the people impacted on the ground.

At Incirlik Air Base, a very strategic American air base in Türkiye, 125 miles from the earthquake epicenter, the 728th Air Mobility Squadron and the 39th Operational Support Squadron have worked quickly to coordinate with the United States Agency for International Development to deliver aid to those impacted on the ground who are in need.

American families offer sincere sympathies to the families who are mourning loved ones and nursing others back to health. The Republic of Türkiye for over 70 years has been a valued NATO ally, and as co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on U.S.-Turkey Relations and Turkish Americans, I am particularly supportive of their efforts to meet the needs of the impacted earthquake victims.

Entrepreneurial Turkish-American and Syrian-American communities have been mobilized to help, such as Vinnie and Nesli Senturk, owners of Hidden Valley Tavern in Sapphire, North Carolina, represented by Congressman CHUCK EDWARDS, who are raising funds to help the people in Türkiye.

Syria Civil Defence, better known as the White Helmets, have been instrumental in search and rescue efforts, in addition to clearing rubble and opening roads to facilitate the distribution of relief aid by local nongovernment organizations. Their efforts saved at least 3,000 lives, despite being left alone and receiving no material international support through the critical and crucial first days of the response.

Impressive assistance by Raed Al Saleh and all the other White Helmets,

which he leads, has been achieved to help the people who are so desperately needed to advocate and provide real assistance.

To make this devastating tragedy worse, Syria's brutal dictator Assad is stealing humanitarian aid, and even worse, has continued bombing the affected areas at least 10 times since the earthquake. There have already been videos of the Assad regime soldiers stealing aid that is attempting to reach Syrian communities in need.

The United Nations even refused to provide critical aid into northwest Syria because of war criminal Putin's veto on cross-border assistance in the United Nations Security Council after the Assad regime initially refused to permit humanitarian aid through northern points of entry that are controlled by opposition groups.

The United Nations should not politicize humanitarian assistance. Even further, the U.N. should circumvent the obstructions of Assad and war criminal Putin, which denies humanitarian aid to earthquake victims. It is significant this resolution calls on President Biden to use all diplomatic means to push the U.N. to get aid to those in need.

Natasha Hall from the Center for Strategic and International Studies said it clearly, "The Syrian Government has perfected the politicization and weaponization of humanitarian aid throughout the civil war—in some cases it's far more effective than a military offensive."

Yet, Assad, to add insult to injury, continues to lie and blame U.S. sanctions for causing delays in aid. This is simply not true. As this resolution makes clear, Mr. Speaker, sanctions on war criminals like Assad, which passed on a bipartisan basis, prevent the regime from obtaining the resources to further brutalize the people of Syria, and do not inhibit humanitarian assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened that there has been a weakening of sanctions by the Biden administration on the Assad regime through permitting direct transactions with the Assad regime. This will do nothing to help with earthquake relief and will only endanger Syrian civilians by enriching the regime.

We are already seeing the result of Biden's weak policy this week with Arab countries beginning to normalize relations with the regime and ignoring the Caesar Act, which threatened dire consequences for normalization. Despite this, let it be known that Congress will continue to stand with the Caesar Act on a bipartisan basis and strengthen sanctions on Assad and those who engage this barbaric regime.

It is gruesomely clear that there is no solution to the problems in Syria so long as the brutal Assad regime remains in power. Terrorism, refugees, war crimes, Iranian influence, chemical weapons, narcotrafficking, genocide—Assad is the driver of all these. This earthquake proves the point yet

again, American families' prayers and sincere condolences go to the people of Türkiye and Syria.

To the brutal Assad regime and its backers, war criminal Putin, and the authoritarian Ayatollah in Iran, there will be a message: Your diversion of humanitarian aid during an earthquake is despicable. You are not fooling anyone with your lies about sanctions. The U.S. Congress stands united. We will never normalize with you. We will hold all those who attempt to normalize with you accountable. We will not stop supporting the people of Syria to have a government they deserve based on democracy with rule of law, not authoritarianism with rule of gun. It is bipartisan in America to support freedom for the people of Syria and Iran and victory for the people of Ukraine seeking to defend their country from authoritarian governments.

Mr. Speaker, our prayers go to those affected by the earthquake. God bless the people of Türkiye, Syria, and the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 23, 2023.

Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCHENRY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 132, related to the recent earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, so that the resolution may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future.

I will seek to place our letters on H. Res. 132 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, February 23, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: I am writing concerning H. Res. 132, Responding to the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria on February 6, 2023. I agree that the Committee on Financial Services shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H. Res. 132 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. The Committee also reserves the right to see appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any conference with the Senate involving this or similar legislation, and we request your support for any such request.

Finally, as you mentioned in your letter, I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill be included in your Committee's report to accompany the legislation, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 23, 2023.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 132, related to the recent earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, so that the resolution may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future.

I will seek to place our letters on H. Res. 132 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor in support of my friend, Congressman JOE WILSON's resolution, H. Res. 132, responding to the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria on February 6, 2023.

This timely and important resolution comes just weeks after multiple 7.5-plus magnitude earthquakes caused widespread devastation across central-southern Türkiye and northern Syria.

This natural disaster was so powerful that the shaking could be felt as far away as Egypt. The numbers are just staggering. Following the initial shaking, Türkiye and Syria have borne the brunt of over 1,000 aftershocks, furthering the massive death and destruction that has decimated infrastructure and communities across the region. Even today, Mr. Speaker, there was another aftershock with reported loss of death.

As of February 25, 2023, Reuters estimated that 160,000 buildings containing over half a million apartments have collapsed or were severely damaged. The earthquake has killed more than 48,000 people and injured 118,700 others in Türkiye and Syria combined. Today, the U.N. Development Programme estimates that 1.5 million people have been left homeless.

As ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and as an original cosponsor of this resolution, I want to express my deepest condolences to the people of Türkiye and Syria who have been so

deeply impacted by these earthquakes. Tens of thousands have lost their lives and even more have been left without a safe place to call home. As a result, once vibrant cities and communities across the entire region have been shattered and left in ruin.

In addition, I want to commend the efforts of thousands of international humanitarian aid and rescue workers, as well as national entities, local organizations, and individuals from across the region who have come together to provide lifesaving assistance to those impacted by this devastating earthquake.

During the past few weeks, these aid workers have provided lifesaving resources and support, all while working in freezing winter conditions, just to get help and relief for this enormous devastation and provide the greatest help to the people who need it the most.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud those humanitarian and rescue workers from across the United States Government who have joined the international community in a global response. In total, as of February 19, 2023, the United States has allocated \$185 million in humanitarian assistance for the earthquake response in Türkiye and Syria.

As part of its coordinated response, USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance quickly deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team, also known as a DART, which is working in close coordination with government authorities and partners on the ground.

The DART included USAID-supported search and rescue units have drawn domestic voluntary help, as well. It is important to recognize Fairfax County, Virginia's, and Los Angeles County, California's, fire departments have come to aid and help these people in such great need. They provide heroic assistance in working with USAID. USAID has deployed a total of 160 urban search and rescue personnel to Türkiye who have now returned to the United States. We thank them for volunteering and their heroic acts.

Furthermore, through its implementing partner, the World Food Program, as of February 23, USAID had also supported the provision of food assistance to 660,000 individuals in Syria and 900,000 earthquake-affected people in Türkiye. In addition, 840 metric tons of USAID in-kind relief commodities, including water, hygiene materials, kitchen sets, and disaster relief materials were all delivered to support the earthquake survivors.

Finally, the Department of Defense, in coordination with USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance, has airlifted 541,100 pounds of critical relief items, including blankets, emergency food commodities, generators, space heaters, tents, and winter clothing.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support those efforts and commend President Biden, Secretary Blinken, and Administrator Power for their swift response to this disaster.

As the international community has responded, the Assad regime has made that effort far more difficult. For example, while the Department of the Treasury has taken important steps to clarify existing sanctions licenses required to ensure the transfer of vital humanitarian aid to the region, the exploitation of this disaster by the Assad regime is reprehensible and cynical.

I wholeheartedly condemn these efforts by the Assad regime, which have included preventing the United Nations from providing assistance through multiple border crossings between Türkiye and Syria. The people of Syria have suffered tremendously under the Assad regime, which since 2011 has used any means available, including the use of chemical weapons, to suppress the voice of the Syrian people.

(1715)

There is intense need for international assistance in Syria, and I support the call in this resolution for the Biden administration to continue to use all diplomatic tools, including through the U.N. Security Council, to open and keep open all Türkiye-Syria border crossings for United Nations assistance.

Despite barriers from the Assad regime, the United Nations has worked tirelessly in coordinating and facilitating life-saving humanitarian assistance efforts by providing hot meals, food, tents, clothing, medical supplies, and personnel to affected areas. Psychosocial support services are also being provided, as well. Child-friendly spaces and safe spaces for women to ensure those most vulnerable are cared for are also in motion there.

U.N. programs like the World Food Programme and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees have also crossed into Syria at the Bab al-Salam border crossing to ensure the people of Syria receive the vital aid that they need.

All together, the United Nations has sent health supplies to more than 400,000 people impacted by the earthquake and has released \$50 million from its Central Emergency Response fund to jump-start the response. The U.N. has also issued a flash appeal to raise all the necessary funds to help meet the needs of those affected by these earthquakes.

I, again, thank Congressman JOE WILSON for his efforts on this legislation as well as over 35 bipartisan cosponsors. This resolution sends a strong message of solidarity from the United States to the people of Türkiye and Syria as they begin to cope with the aftermath of these devastating earthquakes, and I am proud to join in supporting this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. It is really refreshing to see Republicans and Democrats come together as we assist the people of

Türkiye and Syria. The comments from BILL KEATING are inspiring. I am just so grateful that he is one of the first cosponsors of the legislation to show our appreciation of the people of Türkiye and Syria. It is particularly meaningful to me. The loss of life is inconceivable: 50,000 people dead, 100,000 people injured, and 5 million people homeless. Actually, in some ways I can identify. The largest earthquake ever recorded on the East Coast was in my birthplace of Charleston, South Carolina, on August 31, 1886. Growing up there in Charleston, when I was much younger, people had actually a memory of the earthquake. It is something that has been so horrifying, and indeed, we are with the people of Türkiye and Syria.

It is particularly significant to me where America has such a positive role, the thought that Incirlik Air Base is 125 miles from the epicenter—how close—and it is significant that the runways were not affected. So from that, the various American military units could work.

We want to give special credit to the 728th Air Mobility Squadron and the 39th Operational Support Squadron who have worked so closely with USAID to provide the massive amounts of aid for the 20 million people who are in need.

So it is refreshing to see Republicans and Democrats working together to see how important it is that the people of Türkiye understand as a NATO member how important they are to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his strong bipartisan support in this gathering together of people on both sides of the aisle for America's interest. As he pointed out, we have an interest not only with our own defense facilities not far from that region and not only associating as he has his own experience the devastation of earthquakes, but also a stark contrast that occurs to the people of Syria when they find out the U.S. and other countries are coming together to their aid while the Syrian regime under Assad continues to wreak havoc and damage to the everyday lives of the people of Syria.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), who is a new member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. We all look forward to working together with the gentlewoman.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. KEATING for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important resolution responding to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Türkiye and Syria as a result of the devastating earthquakes on February 6 and the many, many aftershocks.

The death toll from this tragedy is approaching 50,000 men, women, and

children. Thousands more are injured, hundreds of thousands of buildings are destroyed, and millions of survivors have been displaced from their homes—many now residing in temporary shelters with inadequate food, heat, water, and medical care.

I commend the gentleman making this resolution. I commend the Biden administration for its swift response to this crisis. Through USAID and the State Department, the United States Government quickly mobilized search-and-rescue teams, allocated \$185 million in humanitarian assistance, and continues to deliver vital relief supplies to first responders.

Rebuilding from this disaster will not be easy, and the road ahead is long. We call upon the governments in this area to support the people, to support their recovery, and to support their rebuilding.

This resolution is a symbol of our commitment to ensuring we continue to deliver assistance to those so gravely impacted by this tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman WILSON, and I thank Congressman KEATING for his leadership in this important resolution.

God bless the people of Türkiye and Syria.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, again, it is so refreshing to see colleagues of both political parties across the country from South Carolina to Massachusetts to Pennsylvania. Actually, it is reflective of the deep affection that the people of America have as we appreciate, in particular, Türkiye, a NATO ally, that it is always to be cherished because when you visit the Korean War Veterans Memorial here on the mall in Washington, Mr. Speaker, you see the Allies who stood together to oppose the Communist aggression of June 1950, and the first country that is listed is Türkiye. It is an ever-present reminder of our appreciation and then our recognition of Kemal Atatürk and his success in creating a democracy in the Middle East.

Over and over again there is such a great affection, and the significance of the Turkish-American community and the Syrian-American community what they have meant as entrepreneurs across our country is so positive.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. Again, I thank Congressman JOE WILSON, the chair of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia for his work on this resolution.

It is important to recognize that the U.S. is joining the whole international community, again, at a time of need. It is in our self-interest to move in this respect, too. There are countless aftereffects as well as aftershocks that will come about as a result of this

earthquake. We are going to see time and time again swift action and humanitarian action. Action for support will really come back in a very cost effective and humanitarian way to provide dividends moving forward in the future.

That being said, too, our NATO ally, Türkiye, is suffering a great deal. We want to demonstrate not just through NATO and other alliances that we are there for the Turkish people as well who have often come to our aid in areas of critical security needs.

The people of Türkiye and Syria have suffered tremendously as a result of these earthquakes and thousands of the aftershocks.

I support this resolution to signal globally that the United States stands with the people of Türkiye and Syria and the United States will continue to support any and all humanitarian efforts to bring aid and assistance to the victims of these disasters. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that all our colleagues join together in this bipartisan effort to support this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the broad coalition of Members on both sides of the aisle with the leadership of Congressman Bill Keating who have come together to support this critical resolution.

I especially want to thank Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY and Leader STEVE SCALISE for their accelerating the scheduling of this for today. It is so important for the people of Türkiye and Syria to know of our affection for them.

The people of the United States stand with the suffering people of Türkiye and Syria who have been so impacted by this terrible natural disaster.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 132 is an important statement of human solidarity. It deserves our unanimous support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 132.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 1108) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to grant a license or construction permit through a system of competitive bidding.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1108

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking “March 9, 2023” and inserting “May 19, 2023”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is important today that we consider H.R. 1108. This bill would extend the Federal Communications Commission's general authority to auction spectrum and provide licenses and construction permits for the use of radio spectrum.

This piece of legislation is sponsored by the gentlewoman from Washington who is the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and also by the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey.

Without congressional action, the FCC's authority to issue spectrum licenses expires on March 9. Auction authority is a key tool for making frequencies available for commercial uses that enable U.S. technological leadership.

This bill will also ensure that FCC has the authority it needs to continue issuing licenses for a spectrum band that will be used to provide better coverage and wireless speeds across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1108 to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to auction commercial spectrum.

Our Nation's airwaves are one of our country's most important natural resources. Indeed, radio waves are a critical component in building next-gen-

eration wireless networks and delivering high-speed services to American consumers. As such, radio waves and the networks they support can make a meaningful difference in Americans' lives by expanding the reach of telehealth services, extending learning beyond the classroom, and providing critical communications for public safety activities. To achieve these notable goals, we must continue to expand the ability of commercial users to access our airwaves.

H.R. 1108 provides a short-term extension of the Federal Communications Commission's auction authority for roughly 2 months from its expiration date this coming March.

It is essential that we extend this authority. Congress has never allowed this spectrum authority to lapse, and to maintain our Nation's global leadership in wireless innovation, we must ensure that consistent management and oversight of spectrum remains intact, which includes spectrum auctions. For years these auctions have efficiently made our airwaves available for commercial use.

Importantly, though, even with the passage of this legislation, our work will not be done. We must spend these next 2 months working with our Senate colleagues to pass a bipartisan spectrum agreement that can get to the President's desk before the FCC's auction authority expires again.

□ 1730

The Energy and Commerce Committee has traditionally worked in a bipartisan fashion on key telecommunication matters, and I commend Chairwoman RODGERS for continuing this tradition with this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this timely bill in a bipartisan manner, and I hope the Senate will soon follow. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington State (Mrs. RODGERS), the chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1108, legislation I introduced with Ranking Member FRANK PALLONE to extend the Federal Communications Commission's general auction authority.

For the last year, I have worked with Energy and Commerce Committee leaders and the Senate to develop sound spectrum policy that promotes economic growth and promotes our national security. In order for the U.S. to maintain its global competitive edge, we must get spectrum policy right and not cede our leadership to adversaries like China.

Without congressional action, the FCC's authority to issue spectrum licenses expires on March 9. This bill will also ensure the FCC has the authority it needs to continue issuing licenses for a spectrum band that will be

used to provide better coverage and wireless speeds across the United States.

This short-term extension will also give us enough time to work out a broader deal on spectrum policy to ensure the United States continues to lead the world in 5G and technological innovation and beats China.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues in the House and Senate on a long-term spectrum auction extension, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1108, a bill to extend the FCC spectrum auction authority through May 19, 2023.

From internet connectivity to telephone services, spectrum auctions are essential to the inner workings of the technologies that we use daily in our lives.

The FCC's authority to use competitive bidding augments American competitiveness by enabling our commercial providers to access the spectrum they need to continue operating and innovating.

In less than 2 weeks, the FCC's spectrum auction authority is set to expire. It is the duty of Congress to extend this authority, which has never been allowed to expire to date. The expiration of FCC auction authority would put U.S. wireless providers at a global competitive disadvantage, leaving users across the United States in dire straits.

This bipartisan legislation provides a solution that works for everyone, and I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1108.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important piece of legislation to extend this spectrum auction authority. I urge all of my colleagues to support it in a bipartisan manner, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I also urge support of H.R. 1108. In the report that just came out from the Congressional Budget Office this past week for the budget outlook for 2023 to 2033, it is important to note that, on page 13, it cites that the FCC conducted several auctions in 2021 and 2022, which boosted net receipts in 2022 to \$104 billion.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely essential that this piece of legislation is passed, and I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1108.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1108.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INFORMING CONSUMERS ABOUT SMART DEVICES ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 538) to require the disclosure of a camera or recording capability in certain internet-connected devices.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 538

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act".

SEC. 2. REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF A CAMERA OR RECORDING CAPABILITY IN CERTAIN INTERNET-CONNECTED DEVICES.

Each manufacturer of a covered device shall disclose whether the covered device manufactured by the manufacturer contains a camera or microphone as a component of the covered device.

SEC. 3. ENFORCEMENT BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

(a) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of section 2 shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(b) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

(2) PENALTIES AND PRIVILEGES.—Any person who violates this Act or a regulation promulgated under this Act shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(c) COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, through outreach to relevant private entities, shall issue guidance to assist manufacturers in complying with the requirements of this Act, including guidance about best practices for making the disclosure required by section 2 as clear and conspicuous as practicable.

(d) TAILORED GUIDANCE.—A manufacturer of a covered device may petition the Commission, in a manner consistent with the rules of the Commission, for tailored guidance as to how to meet the requirements of section 2.

(e) LIMITATION ON COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—No guidance issued by the Commission with respect to this Act shall confer any rights on any person, State, or locality, nor shall operate to bind the Commission or any person to the approach recommended in such guidance. In any enforcement action brought pursuant to this Act, the Commission shall allege a specific violation of a provision of this Act. The Commission may not base an enforcement action on, or execute a consent order based on, practices that are alleged to be inconsistent with any such guidelines, unless the Commission determines such practices expressly violate section 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF COVERED DEVICE.

As used in this Act, the term "covered device"—

(1) means a consumer product, as defined by section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)) that is capable of connecting to the internet, a component of which is a camera or microphone; and

(2) does not include—

(A) a telephone (including a mobile phone), a laptop, tablet, or any device that a consumer would reasonably expect to have a microphone or camera;

(B) any device that is specifically marketed as a camera, telecommunications device, or microphone; or

(C) any device or apparatus described in sections 255, 716, and 718, and subsections (aa) and (bb) of section 303 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 255; 617; 619; and 303(aa) and (bb)), and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to all covered devices manufactured after the date that is 180 days after the date on which guidance is issued by the Commission under section 3(c), and shall not apply to covered devices manufactured or sold before such date, or otherwise introduced into interstate commerce before such date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 538, the Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act.

This is a relatively straightforward bill. It requires the manufacturers of covered devices to clearly disclose if a device contains a camera or microphone.

Internet connected devices are becoming increasingly present in our lives, and it is important for people to understand what they are buying.

This legislation would allow the FTC to go after bad actors and provide compliance guidance to manufacturers of covered devices.

Not being recorded or monitored without permission is a basic tenet of privacy that we all have come to expect. Again, we have to get notification.

Given Senate Commerce Committee leadership has followed suit with a companion bill, I am hopeful this whets the appetite for bipartisan, bicameral action on comprehensive privacy protections for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 538, the Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act.

The Internet of Things revolution has ushered in a new age of convenience and efficiency for the American public. Smart thermostats can save consumers money by tracking and reporting home energy use and making recommendations about adjusting temperatures to meet consumers' needs. Smart refrigerators can provide recipe suggestions based on the contents of the refrigerator. Smart ovens can scan food to automatically optimize the cooking process. Smart coffee makers can brew a fresh pot of coffee just as you are getting out of bed.

The American consumer is embracing these technologies. Today, the average American home has 11 Internet of Things, or IOT, devices. Over a quarter of consumers have at least one home automation device. These are technologies that allow consumers to interconnect and control their various IOT devices from one platform.

Congress should also embrace these technologies, but we must ensure that the IOT revolution does not come at the expense of consumers' privacy. Troubling reports have uncovered that some IOT devices may record images or audio without the user's awareness. Researchers have revealed that some IOT devices may accidentally record users as many as 19 times a day, collecting as much as 43 seconds of audio each time. Robot vacuums have taken intimate images of unsuspecting consumers which eventually ended up online.

Mr. Speaker, we must take action to combat these threats to people's right to privacy. That is why I am proud to support the Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act. This legislation will require manufacturers of IOT devices to alert consumers that a device includes a camera or microphone if a consumer would not reasonably expect the device to contain such features.

Last Congress, this bill was unanimously reported out of the Energy and Commerce Committee and passed the House with broad bipartisan support.

I thank Representative SETH MOULTON for his leadership on this issue, and I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

While this bill addresses significant privacy concerns, it is also important that I note that we have to recommit to adopting a comprehensive privacy framework that protects all Americans and provides heightened protections for our children nationwide.

The American Data Privacy and Protection Act, which I authored last Congress with Chairwoman RODGERS, would do just that. It would ensure that consumers, wherever they reside in this country, will have meaningful control over their personal information and that children will have heightened privacy protections. It also provides clear and consistent rules of the road on privacy and data security to innovators, entrepreneurs, and small tech companies.

I appreciate that we are advancing today's legislation on a bipartisan basis. I know this legislation is important, but I also look forward to working with Chairwoman RODGERS to pass the American Data Privacy and Protection Act on a bipartisan basis in this Congress, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), a great member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address my bill before us on the floor, the Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act.

This commonsense and bipartisan bill would require the creation of reasonable disclosure guidelines for products that have audio or visual recording components that are not clearly obvious to a reasonable person, such as household appliances.

This emerging smart technology will provide unknown benefits and conveniences to modern life, but along with this new technology, we need to update transparency for consumers. My bill balances protecting American consumers with continuing to foster innovation.

By working with a broad range of stakeholders, my legislation will ensure consumers are aware of the capabilities of items they are putting in their homes without hamstringing the technology pioneers in places like Silicon Slopes in my district who are developing smart technologies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representative MOULTON, Senator CANTWELL, and Senator CRUZ, for their bipartisan and bicameral support of this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON), the Democratic sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Speaker, our lives are dominated by smart devices, not just smart cars, smartphones, and smartwatches, but dryers, refrigerators, and even toasters. These technologies make our lives easier, but most Americans don't know that their refrigerator has the ability to listen or to watch.

Despite the fact that well over 60 million homes are actively using smart home devices, our laws regulating this technology have lagged. Big Tech has been able to move the privacy goalposts with impunity, so it is past time for a new generation of digital privacy laws.

That is why I put forward the Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act along with my colleagues, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

This bill would require the Federal Trade Commission to establish guide-

lines for properly disclosing the audio or visual recording capabilities of smart devices. There is widespread support for this legislation, from consumer advocacy groups to the tech companies themselves.

Americans deserve the chance to make informed decisions about the electronic eavesdroppers we allow into our homes. Let's pass this bill so that our consumers know when Big Tech is listening.

□ 1745

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I will just close by saying I do think this is an important bill for consumers, and I thank the sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, again, this is a commonsense bill, a necessary bill. It impacts our constituents. They need full disclosure. That is not too much to ask for.

Again, I urge my colleagues to unanimously support this for the second year in a row. Let's get it across the finish line, get it to the President's desk as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the sponsors of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 538.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SECURING AND ENABLING COMMERCE USING REMOTE AND ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1059) to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1059

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2023” or the “SECURE Notarization Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “communication technology”, with respect to a notarization, means an electronic device or process that allows the notary public performing the notarization, a remotely located individual, and (if applicable) a credible witness to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound during the notarization.

(2) **ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; RECORD.**—The terms “electronic”, “electronic record”, “electronic signature”, “information”, “person”, and “record” have the meanings given those terms in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

(3) **LAW.**—The term “law” includes any statute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

(4) **NOTARIAL OFFICER.**—The term “notarial officer” means—

(A) a notary public; or

(B) any other individual authorized to perform a notarization under the laws of a State without a commission or appointment as a notary public.

(5) **NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUBLIC'S STATE.**—The term “notarial officer's State” or “notary public's State” means the State in which a notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is authorized to perform a notarization.

(6) **NOTARIZATION.**—The term “notarization” means—

(A) means any act that a notarial officer may perform under—

(i) Federal law, including this Act; or

(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's State; and

(B) includes any act described in subparagraph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

(i) with respect to—

(I) a tangible record; or

(II) an electronic record; and

(ii) for—

(I) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(II) a remotely located individual.

(7) **NOTARY PUBLIC.**—The term “notary public” means an individual commissioned or appointed as a notary public to perform a notarization under the laws of a State.

(8) **PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.**—The term “personal knowledge”, with respect to the identity of an individual, means knowledge of the identity of the individual through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) **REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “remotely located individual”, with respect to a notarization, means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial officer performing the notarization.

(10) **REQUIREMENT.**—The term “requirement” includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibition.

(11) **SIGNATURE.**—The term “signature” means—

(A) an electronic signature; or

(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted by a person and evidencing the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record.

(12) **SIMULTANEOUSLY.**—The term “simultaneously”, with respect to a communication between parties—

(A) means that each party communicates substantially simultaneously and without unreasonable interruption or disconnection; and

(B) includes any reasonably short delay that is inherent in, or common with respect to, the method used for the communication.

(13) **STATE.**—The term “State”—

(A) means—

(i) any State of the United States;

(ii) the District of Columbia;

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iv) any territory or possession of the United States; and

(v) any federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) includes any executive, legislative, or judicial agency, court, department, board, office, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission, authority, institution, instrumentality, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of an entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce with respect to an electronic record.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.**—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The electronic signature of the notary public, and all other information required to be included under other applicable law, shall be attached to or logically associated with the electronic record.

(2) The electronic signature and other information described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the electronic record in a manner that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce for a remotely located individual.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.**—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The remotely located individual shall appear personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology.

(2) The notary public shall—

(A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual—

(i) through personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; or

(ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by—

(I) using not fewer than 2 distinct types of processes or services through which a third person provides a means to verify the identity of the remotely located individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

(II) oath or affirmation of a credible witness who—

(aa)(AA) is in the physical presence of the notary public or the remotely located individual; or

(BB) appears personally before the notary public and the remotely located individual by using communication technology;

(bb) has personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; and

(cc) has been identified by the notary public in the same manner as specified for identification of a remotely located individual under clause (i) or subclause (I) of this clause;

(B) either directly or through an agent—

(i) create an audio and visual recording of the performance of the notarization; and

(ii) notwithstanding any resignation from, or revocation, suspension, or termination of, the notary public's commission or appointment, retain the recording created under clause (i) as a notarial record—

(I) for a period of not less than—

(aa) if an applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, the greater of—

(AA) that specified period; or

(BB) 5 years after the date on which the recording is created; or

(bb) if no applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, 10 years after the date on which the recording is created; and

(II) if any applicable law of the notary public's State governs the content, manner or place of retention, security, use, effect, or disclosure of the recording or any information contained in the recording, in accordance with that law; and

(C) if the notarization is performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, take reasonable steps to confirm that the record before the notary public is the same record with respect to which the remotely located individual made a statement or on which the individual executed a signature.

(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary public or a deceased notary public under applicable law, that person shall retain the recording under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

(A) another person is obligated to retain the recording under applicable law of the notary public's State; or

(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary public's State, that person may transmit the recording to an office, archive, or repository approved or designated by the State; and

(ii) that person transmits the recording to the office, archive, or repository described in clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of the notary public's State.

(4) If the remotely located individual is physically located outside the geographic boundaries of a State, or is otherwise physically located in a location that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, at the time of the notarization—

(A) the record shall—

(i) be intended for filing with, or relate to a matter before, a court, governmental entity, public official, or other entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(ii) involve property located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or a transaction substantially connected to the United States; and

(B) the act of making the statement or signing the record may not be prohibited by a law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is physically located.

(c) **PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.**—If a State or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be considered to be satisfied if—

(1) the individual—

(A) is a remotely located individual; and

(B) appears personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) **RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.**—Each court of the United States shall recognize as valid under the State or Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act.

(b) **LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.**—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization was validly performed—

(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

(B) under this Act or other Federal law; and

(2) without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

- (A) with respect to—
 - (i) a tangible record; or
 - (ii) an electronic record; or
- (B) for—

(i) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(ii) a remotely located individual.

(c) **PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.**—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any court of the United States that the signature of the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) **CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.**—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

- (1) A notary public of that State.
- (2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) **RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.**—Each State shall recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—

(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

(b) **LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.**—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

- (1) with respect to—
 - (A) a tangible record; or
 - (B) an electronic record; or
- (2) for—
 - (A) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or
 - (B) a remotely located individual.

(c) **PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.**—In a determination of the validity of a notarization

for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) **CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.**—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

- (1) A notary public of that State.
- (2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT REQUIRED.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to require a notary public to perform a notarization—

- (1) with respect to an electronic record;
- (2) for a remotely located individual; or
- (3) using a technology that the notary public has not selected.

SEC. 8. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AFFECTED.

(a) **VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.**—The failure of a notary public to meet a requirement under section 3 or 4 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notarization to conform to a requirement under section 3 or 4, shall not invalidate or impair the validity or recognition of the notarization.

(b) **RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.**—The validity and recognition of a notarization under this Act may not be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on State or Federal law other than this Act for any reason not specified in this Act, including on the basis—

(1) that a person did not, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other invalidating cause.

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect a State law governing, authorizing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

SEC. 9. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—A State law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 3, or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, with respect to State law only if that State law—

(1) either—

(A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2021, except that a modification to such Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification—

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of section 3 or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, as applicable; or

(ii) would not be permitted under subparagraph (B); or

(B) specifies additional or alternative procedures or requirements for the performance of notarizations with respect to electronic

records or for remotely located individuals, if those additional or alternative procedures or requirements—

(i) are consistent with section 3 and subsections (a) and (b) of section 4; and

(ii) do not accord greater legal effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification for performing those notarizations; and

(2) requires the retention of an audio and visual recording of the performance of a notarization for a remotely located individual for a period of not less than 5 years after the recording is created.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in section 5 or 6 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether such State law is consistent with section 5 or 6.

SEC. 10. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) **STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory official of a State, from—

(1) adopting a requirement in this Act as a duty or standard of care under the laws of that State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing a notarization under section 3 or 4 as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

(b) **SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.**—A notary public may not perform a notarization under section 3 or 4 if—

(1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a law that creates or designates a class or type of commission or appointment, or requires an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary public is not of the class or type or the notary public has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary public's State has prohibited the notary public from performing the notarization as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 1059. The SECURE Notarization Act would provide a national standard for notarizing documents when the signing parties are not physically present.

The process of remote notarization improves the security of notarizations through the use of multifactor verification of identification, audiovisual recording of the event, and tamper-detection technology.

Mr. Speaker, it is actually safer. I did a lot of this work in my other life when I was in the private sector.

By recording the notarization as it happens, remote notarizations can provide law enforcement with evidence if a fraud is determined to have occurred.

This is much more secure, as I said before, than a traditional paper-only notarization where once the transaction has occurred, there is very little evidence left behind.

Preventing fraud and abuse is critical to a well-functioning legal system. And let's face it, it is more practical.

This legislation passed the House last Congress, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation once again.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1059, the SECURE Notarization Act.

Today, thanks to modern technology, we can oftentimes cash a check, book a flight, and lock and unlock our doors all from the convenience of our smartphone. But that same convenience does not exist for getting something notarized in many States.

People are often required to go through the notary process, the process of authenticating the signatory to a document for wills, mortgages, and purchasing or transferring valuable assets. Today, many States will require a person to physically appear before a notary public in order to complete this process.

Now, during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person notarizations were not only inconvenient, but they also posed a health risk. In-person notarization requirements forced far too many consumers to choose between potentially exposing themselves to COVID-19 and purchasing a house or updating their wills.

To protect consumers and commerce, dozens of States enacted laws or took emergency actions to permit electronic and remote online notarizations. These

notarizations allowed the consumer and the notary to execute notarizations through secure audiovisual communications.

As our lives have returned to a new normal, it has become apparent that electronic and remote online notarizations are a valuable tool for facilitating commerce and making these services more accessible.

Such tools are particularly important for vulnerable populations like the elderly, underserved communities, and others with mobility issues or lacking access to reliable and inexpensive transportation. But State action alone cannot assure universal access to electronic and remote online notarizations that meet robust security standards and consumer protections.

Our Nation lacks the universal standard for electronic and remote online notarizations. As a result, there is no standard that permits nationwide use of electronic and remote online notarizations. There is no standard that creates robust security requirements and there is no standard that ensures electronic and remote online notarizations are valid nationwide.

That is why I am proud to support the SECURE Notarization Act. This legislation will transition notarizations to the 21st century without sacrificing security, making the process more convenient and safer for the American public.

Last Congress, this bill was unanimously reported out of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and passed the House with broad bipartisan support. I commend Representative DEAN for her leadership on this bipartisan legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG), the vice chairman of the full Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1059, the SECURE Notarization Act is a bipartisan bill that would authorize the nationwide use of remote online notarizations performed in interstate commerce. This is simply an electronic notarization where the party and the notary are in different locations.

Society has widely adopted remote meetings, events, and even social activities. Requirements for a signer to be physically present before a notary are often impractical and sometimes impossible, such as with military deployment or travel limitations.

Remote online notarization increases the use of notarization and allows individuals to conduct crucial business, particularly if both parties are unable to be physically present with a notary.

This bill would provide businesses and individuals with the ability to execute documents using two-way audiovisual communications while protecting consumers with a multifactor

authentication and the use of tamper-evident technology.

The bill would not replace the State laws governing the authorization and regulation of notaries public, nor would the bill alter State control over the practice of law or commonly notarized legal papers, like estate documents.

This bill is limited only to remote online notaries performed in interstate commerce. It does not alter the regulation of notaries, nor does it require the use of remote online notaries.

It would simply provide for the recognition of remote notarization performed in interstate commerce. It would also ensure that the Federal and State courts recognize such remote notarizations.

This is similar to the Full Faith and Credit Clause implementing statutes that ensure the recognition of official activities or judicial proceedings conducted in another State.

In the 117th Congress, this bill passed the House by voice vote after earning 123 cosponsors and passing the Committee on Energy and Commerce with a 56-0 vote. It also has the support of 20 organizations, like the American Land Title Association, the National Association of Federally Insured Credit Unions, and Mortgage Action Alliance. All of these groups supporting the bill utilize notaries public on a daily basis.

I say a special thank you to my friend, Representative MADELEINE DEAN, for working on this important legislation over the last two Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), the Democratic sponsor of this bill.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1059, the SECURE Notarization Act, which I have had the pleasure to work on with Representative ARMSTRONG from North Dakota.

The SECURE Notarization Act would authorize nationwide use of remote online notarization and would include key consumer protections such as multifactor authentication and the use of tamper-evident technology. The bill would also ensure interstate recognition of remote online notarization.

Importantly, the SECURE Notarization Act sets a floor for the use of remote online notarization and States will be able to regulate further protections as they decide.

The pandemic taught us both the necessity and the benefits of new technologies used to streamline services for consumers across industries.

Remote online notarization has been and should continue to be a time-saving, convenient, and safe way for consumers to execute important documents.

Notarizations are used extensively, as we all know, in real estate transactions and other key areas, including

affidavits, powers of attorney, and living trusts. Remote online notarizations allow the consumer, the notary, and other parties to a transaction to be in different locations using two-way, audiovisual communication to securely notarize documents.

This process provides consumers and businesses with much-needed flexibility. This is the key.

Remote online notarization allows flexibility for people who are chronically ill or immobile, for parents who can't get away from work or taking care of children, for servicemembers abroad seeking to buy a home or correct their wills.

I know well the impact this bill could have for notaries public across the country. When I served as a State representative, most members of our team were notaries and our office served as a notary hub for the local community. We learned firsthand how many people struggled to find time for appointments often because of childcare, transportation, or because of poor health.

Remote online notarization would have allowed us to streamline our performance and better provide service to our community.

Last Congress, as has been stated, this bill was cosponsored by more than 120 Members and passed the House by a vote of 336-90. It is supported by a coalition of 20 industry partners. Simply, it is a commonsense piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair MCMORRIS RODGERS and Ranking Member PALLONE for their support for this bill and for bringing it to the floor.

Finally, I thank the lead on this legislation, Congressman KELLY ARMSTRONG, for all his hard work and good humor as we work to get this bill across the finish line, as well as the work of his staff in helping make this a strong piece of bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would urge support for this bill. Once again, it did pass the last time in Congress. We hope we can get it to the Senate. It is important to have a nationwide standard for notarization.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, again, this is commonsense legislation.

I have some experience in this area, as does Mr. ARMSTRONG and Ms. DEAN, as well. It is efficient and safe for the public, and we need a national standard.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this particular bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1059.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FALLON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following measures:

H. Res. 132;

H.R. 538; and,

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

RESPONDING TO THE EARTHQUAKES IN TÜRKIYE AND SYRIA ON FEBRUARY 6, 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 132) responding to the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria on February 6, 2023, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 2, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 120]

YEAS—414

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington

Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán

Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis

Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann

Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner

Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer

Roy	Sorensen	Turner	Bonamici	Fry	Letlow	Schiff	Steil	Van Orden
Ruiz	Soto	Underwood	Bost	Fulcher	Levin	Schneider	Stevens	Vargas
Ruppersberger	Spanberger	Valadao	Bowman	Gaetz	Lieu	Scholten	Stewart	Vasquez
Rutherford	Spartz	Van Drew	Boyle (PA)	Gallagher	Loudermilk	Schrier	Strickland	Veasey
Ryan	Stansbury	Van Duyne	Brown	Gallego	Lucas	Schweikert	Strong	Velázquez
Salazar	Stanton	Van Orden	Brownley	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer	Scott (VA)	Swalwell	Wagner
Salinas	Stauber	Vargas	Buchanan	Garbarino	Luna	Scott, Austin	Sykes	Walberg
Sánchez	Steel	Vasquez	Buck	Garcia (TX)	Luttrell	Scott, David	Takano	Waltz
Santos	Stefanik	Veasey	Bucshon	Garcia, Mike	Lynch	Self	Tenney	Wasserman
Scalise	Steil	Velázquez	Budzinski	Garcia, Robert	Mace	Sessions	Thandadar	Schultz
Scanlon	Stevens	Wagner	Burchett	Gimenez	Magaziner	Sewell	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Schakowsky	Stewart	Walberg	Burgess	Golden (ME)	Malliotakis	Sherman	Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Schiff	Strickland	Waltz	Bush	Goldman (NY)	Mann	Sherrill	Thompson (PA)	Weber (TX)
Schneider	Strong	Wasserman	Calvert	Gomez	Manning	Slotkin	Tiffany	Webster (FL)
Scholten	Swalwell	Schultz	Cammack	Gonzales, Tony	Mast	Smith (MO)	Timmons	Wenstrup
Schrier	Sykes	Waters	Caraveo	Good (VA)	Matsui	Smith (NE)	Titus	Westerman
Schweikert	Takano	Watson Coleman	Carabajal	Gooden (TX)	McBath	Smith (NJ)	Tlaib	Wilson (FL)
Scott (VA)	Tenney	Weber (TX)	Cárdenas	Gosar	McCaul	Smith (WA)	Tokuda	Wilson (SC)
Scott, Austin	Thandadar	Webster (FL)	Carey	Gottheimer	McClain	Smucker	Tonko	Williams (GA)
Scott, David	Thompson (CA)	Wenstrup	Carl	Granger	McClintock	Sorensen	Torres (CA)	Williams (NY)
Self	Thompson (MS)	Westerman	Carson	Graves (LA)	McCollum	Soto	Torres (NY)	Williams (TX)
Sessions	Thompson (PA)	Wexton	Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McGarvey	Spanberger	Trahan	Wilson (FL)
Sewell	Tiffany	Williams (GA)	Carter (LA)	Green (TN)	McGovern	Spartz	Trone	Wittman
Sherman	Timmons	Williams (NY)	Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	McHenry	Stansbury	Turner	Womack
Sherrill	Titus	Williams (TX)	Cartwright	Greene (GA)	Menendez	Stanton	Underwood	Yakym
Slotkin	Tlaib	Wilson (FL)	Casar	Griffith	Meng	Stauber	Valadao	Zinke
Smith (MO)	Tokuda	Wilson (SC)	Case	Grothman	Meuser	Steel	Van Drew	
Smith (NE)	Tonko	Wittman	Casten	Guest	Mfume	Stefanik	Van Duyne	
Smith (NJ)	Torres (CA)	Womack	Castor (FL)	Guthrie	Miller (IL)			
Smith (WA)	Torres (NY)	Yakym	Chavez-DeRemer	Hageman	Miller (OH)			
Smucker	Trahan	Zinke	Cherfilus-	Harder (CA)	Miller (WV)			
			McCormick	Harris	Miller-Meeks			
			Chu	Harshbarger	Mills			
			Cicilline	Hayes	Molinaro			
			Ciscomani	Hern	Moolenaar			
			Clark (MA)	Higgins (LA)	Mooney			
			Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Moore (AL)			
			Cline	Hill	Moore (UT)			
			Cloud	Himes	Moore (WI)			
			Clyburn	Hinson	Moran			
			Cohen	Horsford	Moskowitz			
			Cole	Houchin	Moulton			
			Collins	Houlahan	Mrvan			
			Comer	Hoyer	Mullin			
			Connolly	Hoyle (OR)	Murphy			
			Correa	Hudson	Nadler			
			Costa	Huffman	Napolitano			
			Courtney	Huizenga	Neal			
			Craig	Issa	Neguse			
			Crawford	Ivey	Nehls			
			Crenshaw	Jackson (IL)	Newhouse			
			Crockett	Jackson (NC)	Nickel			
			Crow	Jackson (TX)	Norcross			
			Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Nunn (IA)			
			Curtis	Jacobs	Obenrolte			
			D'Esposito	James	Ocasio-Cortez			
			Davidson	Jayapal	Ogles			
			Davis (NC)	Jeffries	Omar			
			De La Cruz	Johnson (GA)	Owens			
			Dean (PA)	Johnson (LA)	Pallone			
			DeGette	Johnson (OH)	Palmer			
			DeLauro	Johnson (SD)	Panetta			
			DelBene	Jordan	Pappas			
			Deluzio	Joyce (PA)	Pascrell			
			DeSaulnier	Kamlager-Dove	Payne			
			DesJarlais	Kaptur	Pelosi			
			Diaz-Balart	Kean (NJ)	Peltola			
			Dingell	Keating	Perez			
			Doggett	Kelly (IL)	Peters			
			Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Petterson			
			Duarte	Kelly (PA)	Pfluger			
			Duncan	Khanna	Phillips			
			Dunn (FL)	Kiggans (VA)	Pingree			
			Edwards	Kildee	Pocan			
			Ellzey	Kiley	Porter			
			Emmer	Kilmer	Posey			
			Escobar	Kim (CA)	Pressley			
			Eshoo	Kim (NJ)	Quigley			
			Espallat	Krishnamoorthi	Ramirez			
			Estes	Kuster	Raskin			
			Evans	Kustoff	Reschenthaler			
			Ezell	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)			
			Fallon	LaLota	Rogers (AL)			
			Feenstra	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)			
			Ferguson	Lamborn	Rose			
			Finstad	Landsman	Ross			
			Fischbach	Langworthy	Rouzer			
			Fitzgerald	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz			
			Fitzpatrick	Larsen (CT)	Ruppersberger			
			Fleischmann	Latta	Rutherford			
			Fletcher	LaTurner	Ryan			
			Flood	Lawler	Salazar			
			Foster	Lee (CA)	Salinas			
			Foushee	Lee (FL)	Sánchez			
			Fox	Lee (NV)	Santos			
			Frankel, Lois	Lee (PA)	Scalise			
			Franklin, C.	Leger Fernandez	Scanlon			
			Scott	Lesko	Schakowsky			
			Frost					

NAYS—2

Greene (GA) Massie

NOT VOTING—17

Castro (TX) Griffith Simpson
 Cleaver Grijalva Steube
 Davids (KS) Joyce (OH) Trone
 Davis (IL) Lofgren Wild
 Garcia (IL) Morelle
 Gonzalez, Pence
 Vicente Sarbanes

□ 1854

Ms. CARAVEO changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INFORMING CONSUMERS ABOUT SMART DEVICES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 538) to require the disclosure of a camera or recording capability in certain internet-connected devices, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 12, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 121]

YEAS—406

Adams Babin Bentz
 Aderholt Bacon Bera
 Aguilar Baird Bergman
 Alford Balderson Beyer
 Allen Balint Bice
 Allred Banks Billirakis
 Amodei Barr Bishop (GA)
 Armstrong Barragán
 Arrington Bean (FL)
 Auchincloss Beatty Boebert

Chu Cicilline Ciscomani
 Clark (MA) Clarke (NY)
 Cline Cloud Clyburn
 Cohen Cole Collins
 Comer Connolly Correa
 Costa Courtney Craig
 Crawford Crenshaw
 Crockett Crow Cuellar
 Curtis D'Esposito Davidson
 Davis (NC) De La Cruz
 Dean (PA) DeGette
 DeLauro DelBene
 Deluzio DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart Dingell
 Doggett Donalds
 Duarte Duncan Dunn (FL)
 Edwards Ellzey
 Emmer Escobar Eshoo
 Espallat Estes Evans
 Ezell Fallon Feenstra
 Ferguson Finstad
 Fischbach Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick Fleischmann
 Fletcher Flood Foster
 Foushee Fox
 Frankel, Lois Franklin, C.
 Scott Frost
 Fry Fulcher Gaetz
 Gallagher Gallego
 Garamendi Garbarino
 Garcia (TX) Garcia, Mike
 Garcia, Robert Gimenez
 Golden (ME) Goldman (NY)
 Gomez Gonzales, Tony
 Good (VA) Gooden (TX)
 Gosar Gottheimer
 Granger Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO) Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX) Greene (GA)
 Griffith Grothman
 Guest Guthrie
 Hageman Harder (CA)
 Harris Harshbarger
 Hayes Hern Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY) Hill
 Himes Hinson
 Horsford Houchin
 Houlahan Hoyer
 Hoyle (OR) Hudson
 Huffman Huizenga
 Hunt Issa Ivey
 Jackson (IL) Jackson (NC)
 Jackson (TX) Jackson Lee
 Jacobs James Jayapal
 Jeffries Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD) Jordan
 Joyce (PA) Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur Kean (NJ)
 Keating Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA)
 Khanna Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee Kiley Kilmer
 Kim (CA) Kim (NJ)
 Krishnamoorthi Kuster
 Kustoff LaHood
 LaLota LaMalfa
 Lamborn Landsman
 Langworthy Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT) Latta
 LaTurner Lawler
 Lee (CA) Lee (FL)
 Lee (NV) Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez Lesko

Biggs Clyde
 Bishop (NC) Crane
 Brecheen Massie
 Burlison McCormick

NAYS—12

Biggs Clyde
 Bishop (NC) Crane
 Brecheen Massie
 Burlison McCormick

NOT VOTING—15

Castro (TX) Gonzalez, Pence
 Cleaver Vicente Sarbanes
 Davids (KS) Grijalva Simpson
 Davis (IL) Joyce (OH) Steube
 Garcia (IL) Lofgren Wild
 Morelle

□ 1904

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, due to testing positive for COVID-19 and following recommended isolation protocols, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 120 and “yea” on rollcall No. 121.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LIVES LOST IN THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY SHOOTING

(Ms. SLOTKIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Michigan State University, as tonight marks 2 weeks since a horrific shooting took the lives of three innocent students and injured five others.

On February 13, 2023, Arielle Anderson, Brian Fraser, and Alexandria

Verner were taken from us far too soon. Four students are still in Sparrow Hospital. One, thankfully, has been released and is at home.

In the days since, we have all spent many hours in East Lansing talking to MSU current Spartans and alumni. The strength and resilience I have witnessed has been both inspiring and moving.

I have attended vigils where thousands have shown up to honor the victims and talk to students who are too scared to leave their dorm rooms.

We have seen demonstrations where brave young students have made clear that they want action, not just thoughts and prayers.

I have also met with many of the 25 different law enforcement and first responder organizations that ran toward the danger that night. I commend the 911 dispatchers who guided agencies calmly during the response for both the shootings and the manhunt, as well as thank staff at Sparrow Hospital for saving students who were transported with gunshot wounds.

Our community is Spartan strong, but the grief remains palpable—even on my own team, my staff who is here—among current MSU and alumni.

Almost 15 months ago, this same group of Michigan lawmakers with our friends and allies stood up here to mourn the loss of life at Oxford High School. It seems beyond belief that I am a Member of Congress who has now overseen two school shootings in her district in 15 months—yet another horrific tragedy that has forever changed the families of the victims, their classmates, professors, and the entire community.

We cannot be desensitized to this senseless violence.

As the Representative of the university, I have heard from people across the State who love MSU and want to protect our children. All anyone wants is to protect our kids in a place that should be their sanctuary. Gun violence is the number one killer of children under 21, and I will work with anyone who is willing to recognize that and decide that we are not going to accept it.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues for a moment of silence for Arielle, for Brian, for Alexandria, and for the families and our State who grieve this immeasurable loss.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 22, 2023.

The Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR HONORABLE MCCARTHY: I hereby resign from the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Sincerely,

MIKIE SHERRILL,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Natural Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 24, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This letter serves as my intent to resign from the House Committee on Natural Resources, effective today.

Sincerely,

JIM COSTA,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Agriculture:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: Following my appointment to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 118th Congress, I hereby resign from the House Committee on Agriculture for the 118th Congress, effective today.

Sincerely,

STACEY E. PLASKETT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: Following my appointment to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I hereby resign

from the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, effective today. It is my intent to return to this Committee at the next opportunity.

Sincerely,

AMI BERA, M.D.,
Member of Congress, CA-06.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Armed Services:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2023.

Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: This letter serves as my intent to resign from the House Armed Services Committee.

Sincerely,

JASON CROW,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

□ 1915

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 164

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Ms. Pingree, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. Craig, Mr. Soto.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Veasey.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Espallat.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mrs. Lee of Nevada.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Tonko.

Mr. AGUILAR (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1139

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 1139.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

WELCOMING J.W. DUNCAN

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, at 5:19 this afternoon, I became a grandfather.

My middle son, J.P. Duncan, had our first grandchild, John Waylon, J.W. Duncan, 8 pounds, 4 ounces, and you can tell this Congressman is excited.

KAVYA JAKASANIA WINS COUNTY SPELLING BEE

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise a great speller in my district, Kavya Jakasania. The seventh grade student at Frank R. Conwell, Middle School 4, in Jersey City won the 2023 Hudson County Spelling Bee recently.

Kavya bested a field of 62 of my district's top spellers to take the crown. It was a tough battle to the end, but after 12 rounds, Kavya spelled the word "internecine" correctly to win the spelling bee.

For my edification and for my colleagues who are curious about "internecine," it means deadly or marked by great slaughter.

With her victory, Kavya advances to the Scripps National Spelling Bee on May 30 through June 1. I know she will do a great job.

She has already made me, her school, and her family very proud of her success.

HONORING SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT MARK LETT

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Senior Master Sergeant Mark Lett, an American hero who retired after 26 faithful years of service from the United States Air Force in 2011.

Senior Master Sergeant Lett was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, and attended Carter High School. He joined the Air Force in 1985.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Lett served as an in-flight refueling specialist on a KC-135 aircraft in addition to serving as a flight instructor and flight engineer.

During his long career, he was stationed in five States across the United States. While serving as a flight engineer, he deployed to Uzbekistan and Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. He received numerous awards during his Air Force career, including the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Afghanistan Campaign Medal, and many more.

After retiring from the Air Force in 2011, he returned to Knoxville. In July

2014, I was pleased to note that he joined the Knox County Veterans Services as the deputy veterans service officer.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize American hero Senior Master Sergeant Lett as Tennessee Second District's Veteran of the Month.

PUTTING PEOPLE OVER POLITICS

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, House Democrats are putting people over politics by lowering kitchen-table costs, creating better-paying jobs, cutting costs for healthcare coverage, and capping out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors.

However, extreme MAGA Republicans have an economic plan that would do just the opposite. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans are set to advance a new 30 percent national sales tax. This will increase the average family's costs for groceries and essentials by hundreds of dollars each and every month.

Some MAGA Republicans say they want to cut Social Security and Medicare, and working families will lose their hard-earned benefits. They are putting special interests of the few over the working-class majority.

House Democrats will continue to fight for working families. We will always put people over politics and seniors over party, and we will always, always put people first.

PETE BUTTIGIEG SHOULD RESIGN

(Mr. COLLINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on the Secretary of Transportation, Pete Buttigieg, to resign immediately.

The Secretary's priorities don't line up with what the American people expect from him. Buttigieg has failed to execute DOT's mission, which is to improve the quality and safety of our Nation's transportation system.

Instead, he is laser-focused on wokeness at the agency and in our culture. Think about it. He took 10 days to even acknowledge the devastating train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio.

During those 10 days, as Ohioans fled from their homes and feared for their health, he did find time to say that there are too many White people in the construction industry. I don't know about you, but when I see the men and women who build the structures that house us and the roads that connect us, I am not thinking about their race. I just appreciate that they are doing the hard work that is necessary for our society to thrive.

It is time for Pete to go back to Indiana so someone serious about building

infrastructure and transportation systems that are safe and effective can start getting the job done.

OUR SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE WILL NOT WAVER

(Mr. NICKEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the free and independent nation of Ukraine.

It has been over a year since Vladimir Putin ordered his tanks and troops into Ukraine. In the past year, the United States has led an extraordinary coalition of global partners to stand against Russia's unprovoked and brutal invasion of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I traveled to Ukraine with then-Vice President Al Gore in the 1990s as a staffer, and it fills my heart with pride to know that Kyiv still stands strong. Ukraine is still free, and democracy still prevails. Our support for Ukraine will not waver.

I wish we didn't have to spend any money in Ukraine, but if Putin wins, we will spend a thousand times more trying to contain an emboldened and aggressive Russia.

We must continue to stand with Ukraine in their fight for freedom and democracy.

CONGRATULATING ARMSTRONG-INDIANA-CLARION DRUG AND ALCOHOL COMMISSION

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Armstrong-Indiana-Clarion Drug and Alcohol Commission on winning the 2022 John W. Britt Community Service Award.

The John W. Britt Community Service Award is given to a non-law enforcement agency or entity that makes a significant contribution to the efforts of liquor and/or tobacco enforcement and demonstrates program effectiveness through underlying efforts and practices.

Mr. Speaker, the Armstrong-Indiana-Clarion Drug and Alcohol Commission provides alcohol, tobacco, other drugs, and problem gambling prevention services within the three-county region to schools, universities, businesses, organizations, and other entities.

In 2021-2022, AICDAC partnered with Pennsylvania's Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement on several underage drinking prevention activities, a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder campaign, awareness presentations around prom season, and small games of chance trainings.

The AICDAC is a model example of programming and partnerships that have made and continue to make contributions to enhance the efforts of liquor enforcement and raise awareness in

the prevention of underage drinking through environmental strategies.

Congratulations to the AICDAC on this recognition.

LOS ANGELES URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE AID TÜRKIYE EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

(Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 132 to respond to the devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria.

Three weeks ago, the world watched in horror as one of the deadliest earthquakes of the century hit southern Türkiye and northern Syria, causing destruction of epic proportions. The damage affected 20 million people in Türkiye and 8 million in Syria.

Amidst the tragedy, I recognize the heroism and courage of the nearly 240,000 rescue and aid workers who have responded to this disaster. I am deeply proud that an urban search and rescue team from my district in Los Angeles was deployed to Türkiye to assist in USAID's relief efforts just 18 hours after the earthquake first hit. Eighty personnel from the L.A. County Fire Department and eight members of the L.A. Sheriff's Department led the search for survivors and assessed over 6,000 buildings to determine their safety for residents.

As is always the case when disaster strikes, those who suffer most are the vulnerable and marginalized among us: civilians in rebel-led Syria who have endured the horror of Russian airstrikes and Assad's weaponization of aid; Syrian refugees seeking safety in Türkiye; and pregnant women, children, the elderly, and disabled people.

QUESTIONING SAFETY OF COVID-19 VACCINES

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, many Americans have raised concerns over the safety and effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccines.

We were told these shots were safe and effective. Now, we have information that raises serious doubts.

One pharmaceutical company asked that its research and safety data be hidden from the public for 75 years. What is to hide if these shots are safe and effective?

The Twitter files have shown that pharma companies and government agencies encouraged that social media giant to censor that information that raised doubts over the shots.

The vaccine information report that lists the potential side effects of the shot has been censored and left blank. This is what comes with the vials—censored, intentionally left blank. Amazing.

One company's representative even admitted they had no idea if their injections even worked before introducing them to the market. Several of these shots have already been pulled from the market, and others have had warning labels attached for young children and pregnant women, who were pushed into taking these injections.

Americans deserve the truth. Given the number of deaths from COVID-19 among vaccinated people, it is very questionable and worth asking these questions. Are they effective? The next question is, are they even safe?

□ 1930

CELEBRATING JOE JUAREZ'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the 100th birthday of my constituent, World War II veteran, Joe Juarez, a member of the Greatest Generation.

Joe was born in Fullerton, California. While growing up, his favorite sport was baseball.

In 1942, Joe and his high school baseball team were on their way to the CIF championship game, but they never made it because Joe and his teammates were drafted and served in World War II.

As a private first class, Joe fought in the Pacific and was awarded the Asia-Pacific Campaign Medal and a World War II Victory Medal. Joe spent 2½ years in the Pacific before returning home. Several of his teammates, including one of his brothers, never made it back.

Joe and his wife, Novel, were married for 68 years and raised three children.

Throughout his life, Joe has never forgotten his Band of Brothers who gave the ultimate sacrifice for this great country.

Happy birthday, Joe. Happy birthday. You are a true American hero.

ONE YEAR ANNIVERSARY ATTACK ON UKRAINE

(Ms. SHERRILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the strength of the Ukrainian people after enduring 1 year of merciless attacks by Russian forces.

The following is from a record entry on Friday that marked the 1-year anniversary:

When Putin ordered his tanks and forces into regions like Mariupol and Kharkiv, he thought Ukraine would fall in a matter of days. Instead of an easy victory, Putin's war of aggression has been a dismal failure.

The people of Ukraine refused to be forced into an authoritarian state where any opposition is met with jail, torture, or murder. They are prepared

to pay the ultimate price for their freedom.

NATO is now more unified than ever in providing military, economic, and humanitarian assistance to support Ukraine's right to sovereignty.

Since the invasion, the United States has provided unprecedented support and coordination, which has helped the Ukrainian military make exponential gains.

Picatinny Arsenal in my congressional district has been integral to Ukraine's military success. They have developed the primary cannon being used by the Ukrainian army and continue to be responsible for every piece of ammunition being sent by the United States to Ukraine. I remain committed to protecting the fundamental values of peace, prosperity, and stability across the globe and in Ukraine.

REMEMBERING ARIELLE DIAMOND ANDERSON, BRIAN FRASER, AND ALEXANDRIA VERNER

(Mr. THANEDAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THANEDAR. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before this body to remind Congress of the following names:

Arielle Diamond Anderson, Brian Fraser, Alexandria Verner.

The lives of these three students were brutally taken from us this month on the campus of Michigan State University. Arielle Anderson and Brian Fraser were students at schools in my district.

Although this tragedy has personal significance for me today, it is a sad truth that until our country recognizes the sickness of gun violence, we will continue to have tragedies like this. These incidents are all too common in this country. We as a Congress must ensure and demand that these atrocities never happen again.

It is past due that we pass sensible gun laws that expand safe storage regulations, reform red flag laws, and improve access to mental health care.

Mr. Speaker, we can't keep living like this. We must act now.

ECSU AND NCWU CHAMPIONSHIP WINS

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate Elizabeth City State University women's basketball team and North Carolina Wesleyan University men's basketball team for their remarkable championship wins this past weekend.

For Elizabeth City State University, this impressive achievement is the first CIAA championship win in the institution's 132-year history. The Lady Vikings showed everyone in the arena that teamwork brings home triumph.

In their championship game, North Carolina Wesleyan University defeated second seed William Peace to claim the program's fifth USA South title.

On behalf of North Carolina's First Congressional District, I applaud Elizabeth City State University coach, Tynesha Lewis, and North Carolina Wesleyan University coach, John Thompson, for building their respective programs.

I thank the student athletes for their determination and for showing the entire country the best of eastern North Carolina.

Elizabeth City State University:

Student Athletes: Jessica Adams, Dy'Jhanik Armfield, Isa Banks, NyAsia Blango, Asaya Bulgin, Asia Cochran, Sierra Davenport, Makayla Everette, Jamia Guilford, Maryam Hashim, Zyaire Hayes, Alanis Hill, Jasmine Holmes, Akylia King, Ceanna Kinney, Naomi Lockamy, Jada Nowlin, Kamille Pickens, Sireann Pitts, and Elizabeth Sherrill

Coaches: Tynesha Lewis and Ron Woodard

North Carolina Wesleyan University:

Student Athletes: DeeJay Cox, Jalen Matlocks, Wy'Kise Allen, Brayden Dixon, Omari Bolden, Marquis Eskew, Khalid Chavis-Hinds Jr., RJ Bailey, Justin Burden, Jeremy Aldrich, Austin Manley, Isaiah Lewis, Tyler Spence, James Jones, Sal-Bey Young, Kyron Kelly, John Jackson, Jackson Thompson

Coaches: John Thompson, Cornelius Snow, and Donte Samuels

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE CALVIN D. HAWKINS

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise today to celebrate Black History Month and recognize the Honorable Calvin D. Hawkins, who is a Lake County Superior Court judge in northwest Indiana and a champion for equality and civil rights.

While still in his teens, Judge Hawkins participated in the historic March on Washington in 1963, and then embarked on his distinguished legal career where he has faithfully served with purpose, integrity, and respect.

Outside of the courts, he also has proven himself to be a tireless advocate for the youth of northwest Indiana, launching a stay-in-school initiative, and has also served as president of the board of directors for Indiana Legal Services.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating Black History Month and recognizing the dedication of Judge Hawkins and all individuals who have fought and continue to fight for civil rights and justice.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH TRIBUTES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, every February, Black History Month affords us the opportunity to learn about, celebrate, and honor Black leaders and to shine a light on the often-neglected contributions of African Americans in every area of our history.

Today, I rise to pay tribute to 10 remarkable individuals from Michigan's Seventh Congressional District—some of them famous names, others with buried histories that deserve to be shared.

Their stories span the geographical breadth of the district as well as the depths of our Nation's history: from the Civil War heroes of escaped slaves to modern singers and scholars.

All of them should be celebrated, and all of them called Michigan home.

Before I share their stories, though, I must also share the story of our great State.

While many know Michigan for the Motor City or for Motown, what you might not know is the critical role our State played in the Underground Railroad.

There are endless accounts of our State's importance to the secret network that aided thousands of people on their journey to freedom. Conductors hid freedom seekers in their homes and barns during the day. At night, freedom seekers would go to a depot in the next town.

For many, Detroit, code name "Midnight," was the last stop before making their way to a free life in Canada, but a number stayed in Michigan and started their new lives.

I am so proud of the role our State played in securing freedom, and it is my honor to highlight these stories of Black Michiganders who have been shaping our State since day one.

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LOSFORD

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Abraham Losford, the first Black resident of Howell, Michigan; a brave man who escaped slavery and used the trade he learned while captive to build a life of freedom for his family and for generations to come.

It was 1849 when Abraham Losford fled north with nothing but his clippers from Kentucky where he had been enslaved and served as a plantation barber. He was captured, escaped again, and after emancipation, returned to free his children, Benjamin and Sally.

The plan was to travel to Lansing, Michigan, via the Old Plank Road and open a barbershop, but when Losford stopped in Howell to change stagecoaches, he was convinced to stay in the small town.

The people of Howell promised to keep him safe if he would stay and open a barbershop, which they sorely

needed. It was a deal both sides would forever uphold.

Losford and his barber business thrived in Howell and he became a successful, respected businessman in the predominantly White community—no small feat for a former slave in the years following the end of the Civil War.

Newspaper ads from the time boast of his salon offering, "Shaving, Shampooing, and Hairdressing" for both men and women, and it was noted in the local press that when Losford fell ill, a band of 60 kids and adults joined together to bring him gifts and money in a show of support and affection for their beloved town barber.

Abraham passed the trade to his son, who went on to open a barbershop of his own in the town of Edmore, Michigan. Today, Ben's story, and that of his father, are immortalized in the children's book "Benjamin Losford and His Handy Dandy Clippers."

It is the story of how skill equals freedom and a potent reminder that we must all make the most of the tools we have been fortunate enough to receive.

Abraham Losford died in 1897 and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery in downtown Howell, Michigan. His obituary states that, "His presence, as well as his open, manly character, was a living reminder of the sin of slavery. Many winters will come and go before the name of Old Uncle Abe is forgotten in this community."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that his name and his accomplishments live forever in our hearts and minds as well as here in the permanent Record of the people's House.

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER JOHNSON

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to a man who should have been hailed as a hero, but for too long his story was lost in history.

Alexander Johnson was a Black Civil War veteran who lived and worked in Owosso, Michigan, in the late 1800s. When a group of White residents chased most Black folks out of town, Johnson and two others refused to go.

Born in Tennessee in 1833, Johnson fled slavery and made his way to Michigan before enlisting in a Union regiment of African Americans in Kalamazoo, Michigan, to fight in the Civil War, then moving to Canada at the war's end, and later returning to Michigan to settle in Owosso with his wife.

No one knows for sure why he chose Owosso. Some historians believe Johnson's wife may have had family nearby. Others surmise he might have had connections to a home in Owosso rumored to be a part of the Underground Railroad, and still others say that at the time, the growing community was a place where people of all races moved to explore economic opportunity.

Whatever the reason, Owosso is where Alexander Johnson chose to put down his roots, opening up a downtown barbershop and was, by all accounts, a well-liked businessman and respected member of the community.

Unfortunately, the good times did not last long as racial tensions grew and the Ku Klux Klan became active in the county. The tensions culminated in 1871 when 40 White vigilantes gathered together and attempted to drive the Black residents out of town.

There is little we know about this dark moment in Owosso's history, but we do know that Alexander Johnson was a light that would not be extinguished. Johnson stayed on in Owosso, along with two other Black men, until he died.

In 1907, Johnson received a military burial at Oak Hill Cemetery in Owosso, and his story was buried with him for more than 100 years.

There are those who seek to ignore or even wipe away those painful pieces of our history, and there are those who understand that we cannot ever be great without acknowledging our failures, learning from them, and moving forward with a commitment to grow.

The Owosso Rotary Club falls into that latter category, as they were the ones not just to uncover Johnson's story, but to acknowledge and honor it as a piece of Owosso's history.

Alexander Johnson was formally recognized by the Owosso Rotary on Veterans Day 2021 with a solemn ceremony at his grave site.

It is only fitting that I, too, join in paying tribute to this great man whose convictions led him first out of slavery and then to fight for a country he believed in to establish the life he wanted and to stay in the community that he loved.

May his memory be a blessing and an inspiration to all of us and may his story forever rest here in the permanent RECORD of the people's House.

TRIBUTE TO HIRAM ARCHER

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor one of the first African-American college athletes and scholars who paved the way for students of color across the State of Michigan and this Nation.

Hiram Archer was the first student of color to be officially documented as a graduate of Olivet College located in Eaton County in Michigan's Seventh District, a historic place in and of itself.

He attended Olivet from 1888 to 1904, and played on the school's varsity baseball team, making him one of the first ten Black athletes in the Nation to play intercollegiate sports.

While a student at Olivet, Archer was active in music and other creative endeavors. A gifted public speaker, Archer won several oratory and debate contests, and spoke at prominent events, including the inauguration of college president, William G. Sperry, in 1893.

The school considers him to be a model representative of both the history and the future goals of students of color at Olivet.

Archer remained at Olivet to complete his master's degree in science and went on to earn a doctorate. He went

on to serve in leadership positions at several academic institutions, at the college in Normal, Alabama, which today is known as Alabama A&M University.

He finished his career with the Smithsonian Institution here in D.C., as a nationally recognized scientist. Archer passed away in 1945, having made Olivet and the State of Michigan proud. His alma mater says Archer's life's work is a testament to Olivet College's academic vision: "Education for Individual and Social Responsibility."

According to Olivet's current president, Dr. Steven Corey, Archer's successes were extraordinary for anyone, but for an African American in the late 1800s, they were truly groundbreaking and added much to the rich, Black history that has shaped this college and our country.

Today, his legacy lives on at Olivet with the Hiram Archer Student Success Academy, a mentorship and support group for students of color on campus.

It shall live on here in the people's House where I ask that he be forever remembered for his pioneering contributions to the great State of Michigan.

□ 1945

TRIBUTE TO DR. EVA EVANS

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a legend of Lansing, Michigan, whose tireless advocacy on behalf of effective education for students of color changed the trajectory of hundreds of young lives in mid-Michigan.

Dr. Eva Evans was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and grew up in Detroit where she attended Northern High School in the early 1950s.

Former teachers and fellow students remember her as one of the most willing, giving, and compassionate people they have ever met, traits that would ultimately define her life of service.

She went on to earn a bachelor of science from Wayne State and both a master's and doctorate from Michigan State University.

Dr. Evans served in a number of administrative positions in the Lansing School District, from director of elementary education to deputy superintendent, the first female ever to hold that position.

As a leader in the school system, she developed and implemented innovative programs such as schools of choice and a district-wide talent fair for students and staff.

She connected the school district with Lansing Community College and Michigan State for the 2+2+2 Program, which channels minority students right into Michigan State's College of Engineering.

While she had a particular passion for math and science, she also created "Be a Star" performing arts programs.

These programs and partnerships have endured over the years, benefiting countless individuals and shaping prac-

tice and policy in education, healthcare, social services, and beyond. Outside the school buildings, Dr. Evans tirelessly devoted herself to dozens of causes, giving of herself in leadership roles.

She was the 24th international president of Alpha Kappa Alpha, AKA, and chair of LCC, the Lansing Community College Foundation, president of the Lansing Woman's Club, and grand marshal of the African American Parade and Family Picnic in Lansing.

Evans was also appointed by the governor to serve on the Michigan Council for the Humanities and was chairwoman for the Michigan Department of Civil Rights.

She championed causes with the American Red Cross and created programs to raise awareness about HIV and AIDS.

I like to think of her as a great connector—connecting underprivileged students to education beyond high school, connecting communities in need of programs that had the capacity to help, and simply connecting people to each other.

Dr. Evans passed away in 2020, receiving numerous honors in her adopted hometown of Lansing, including the YMCA's Diana Award for Excellence in Education, the NAACP's Educator of the Year, the Lansing Chamber of Commerce's Athena Award, the Crystal Apple Award for Education from Michigan State University, and the Applause Award from the Lansing Center of the Arts.

But I believe the greatest honor and the most profound title she ever received was to be called a teacher.

I ask that the permanent RECORD of this Chamber reflect her enduring lessons and legacy and that her service be forever remembered here in the United States House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO CLIFTON WHARTON, JR.

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of a man who has spent his entire life and career breaking racial barriers and paving the way for future generations of Black scholars and leaders.

The name Clifton Wharton, Jr., is known by many in the Michigan State University community thanks to the predominant campus landmark: The Wharton Center for the Performing Arts.

But in addition to his name, I want them to know his story as it features a persistent rise against the odds, a tale worthy of being staged inside the building that is now bearing his name.

By the time Clifton Wharton, Jr., became the president of Michigan State University, the first African American to head a major, predominantly White university in the United States, he was no stranger to being first.

Wharton, who grew up in Boston, entered Harvard University at age 16. There he became the first Black announcer at the campus radio station and the first Black Secretary of the National Student Association, a lobbying group that he founded.

Later, he was the first African American admitted to Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies and the first African American to earn a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago.

He worked for about a decade with the Agriculture Development Council, a nongovernmental agency, before he returned to the academic world.

When the MSU trustees appointed him the university's 14th president in 1969, it was a time of tremendous change and cultural upheaval in the country, with college campuses taking center stage in the civil rights movement and protests over the Vietnam war.

Against that tumultuous backdrop, Wharton set another first: Unlike any other major university president of the time, he supported students who demanded that their concerns be heard, even offering to personally take student petitions against the war to Michigan's congressional delegation in Washington, D.C.

Wharton's 8-year tenure at MSU's helm was marked by his successful efforts to maintain the quality of the university's academic programs in the face of major budget cuts, his commitment to serving underprivileged students, and the integration of the College of Osteopathic Medicine with the other medical schools.

In 1978, Wharton achieved another first when he stepped down from MSU to become the chancellor of the State University of New York system, making him the first African-American leader there of the Nation's largest university system.

But he wasn't done breaking barriers. In 1987, he was named the president and CEO of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund, making him the first Black CEO of a Fortune 500 company.

He held that role until 1993, when he became the Deputy Secretary of State under President Bill Clinton, not surprisingly, the first Black American to ever hold the second-highest foreign policy post.

I salute Dr. Wharton for his groundbreaking career and the path of excellence he has blazed, and I am humbled to be the first to ask that his accomplishments be forever enshrined in the official RECORD of the people's House, the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY CARTER

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to communicate to you the profound influence and legacy of a man who was the ultimate communicator.

Larry Carter dedicated his life to informing and uplifting Lansing, Michigan's, Black community, first through the radio, and later through a newspaper he founded with his wife, Carolyn, that continues in publication today under his daughter's hand.

Carter, also known as Jay Price, was born in Mississippi but grew up in the Midwest, graduating from John Marshall High School in Chicago in 1967.

He met his future wife, Carolyn Hill, at the age of 12, and married her shortly after graduating from Columbia College with a degree in broadcast journalism. Together, they raised three beautiful children.

Larry spent the early years of his career in positions spanning several media markets across the Midwest and southern regions.

In 1984, an industry colleague convinced him to move to Lansing, Michigan, where he accepted a position in local radio.

There, he quickly talked the station owner into changing the format to adult contemporary, with Larry as the morning host.

He was an instant on-air success, and also worked behind the scenes as sales manager to produce commercials.

Despite what he achieved in radio, Carter was itching to explore other avenues. In 1986, he launched a print publication initially called "The Capital Chronicle" and later renamed "The Chronicle News."

The focus was simple: Fill the void Larry saw in local news coverage by spotlighting and enhancing awareness of issues in the Black community.

It was a family affair from the start: Larry handled advertising sales, Carolyn learned how to design and lay out the stories, and the kids enlisted their friends to deliver the paper door to door.

Today, Larry and Carolyn have both passed, but their legacy remains. The Chronicle newspaper is published twice monthly by their daughter.

The free publication is distributed throughout mid-Michigan and can be found in municipal buildings, schools, local businesses, churches, and community centers.

They also leave behind the legacy of family, including their three children, six grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and a host of nieces, nephews, cousins, and friends.

Larry was devoted to lifting up the stories of his community, and today, it is my great honor to lift up his story and inscribe it in the official RECORD of the United States House of Representatives with profound gratitude for his devotion to creating a platform for the Black community to be seen, heard, and understood.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA LEWIS

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a legend of R&B sound who hails not from a musical capital like Detroit, Chicago, or New York, but from a small town in Michigan's Seventh District, South Lyon.

Barbara Lewis was born into a powerful legacy as the great-granddaughter of Civil War veteran John W. Lewis.

She was also born with a musical heritage, as her bandleader father played trumpet, her mother and uncle played sax, and her aunt was a music teacher.

Surrounded by the symphony of sound, it was no surprise that Barbara began playing piano, guitar, and har-

monica at an early age, writing songs at the age of 9, and singing lead vocals at family jam sessions in her teens.

While Barbara told her friends and family that she had no intention of pursuing music as a career, a meeting with Ollie McLaughlin, an Ann Arbor deejay-turned-producer and manager, changed all that and changed the course of her life.

Impressed by her talent and her original songs, he signed Barbara on the spot. In 1962, she recorded her first two singles, one of them a peppy, upbeat piece called "My Heart Went Do Dat Da," and was, according to Barbara, written on her upright piano while she was babysitting one night while still attending South Lyon High School.

Lewis holds the distinction of being the first Michigan artist to record for Atlantic Records. In the span of her career, she went on to record three Top Ten R&B hits for McLaughlin's record label, including the number one smash, "Hello Stranger."

She also had ten songs on Billboard's Hot 100 during the 1960s, ranking her second only to Aretha Franklin, also of Michigan, in terms of chart success for female solo artists from the State.

Barbara recorded songs at the legendary Motown Studios in Detroit and performed with some of the greatest R&B artists of her time.

Many of her songs have been remade and remastered and live on today, including by Queen Latifah, with others featured on hit movie soundtracks, including "The Bridges of Madison County."

Barbara returned to Michigan in 1971, following stints in New York and Chicago, and lived many years in her home State before relocating to Florida.

She received the Pioneer Award from the Rhythm and Blues Foundation in 1999, and in 2016, Barbara Lewis was inducted into the Michigan Rock and Roll Legends Hall of Fame.

While health issues forced her to retire in 2017, I ask that her legendary sound and contributions to the arts be forever recorded in our hearts and here in the permanent RECORD of the United States House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO CARRIE OWENS

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an extraordinary educator who shaped the lives of thousands of mid-Michigan students during her groundbreaking career.

Carrie Owens grew up in Florida during the time of segregation and high racial tensions, and she knew from an early age she wanted to work toward dismantling the systems she saw all around her.

Though her parents had no formal education, they pushed their kids to have what they did not have, and a young Carrie thrived in school.

She eventually became a teacher and was hired at Okemos Public Schools in 1964, becoming the first Black teacher in the district.

It is said that when Mrs. Owens first interviewed for a job at Cornell Elementary in Okemos, she vowed to help

each student individually because she recognized what many even in education circles did not yet grasp—that all students learn at different paces and in different ways.

Just as she thrived in school, Owens did everything to ensure her students did the same, and she was put in charge of a transitional class of elementary school students who, up until that point, had had limited success in school.

Owens made sure that each of her students progressed to grade level and empowered them to understand how they learned.

Word of her tireless dedication to student success and her innovative teaching philosophy spread quickly, and many families moved to Okemos just so their children could be in her class.

By the time she retired from teaching in 2001, she had touched thousands of young lives and helped change the face of education in our community.

Not only did her hiring pave the way for other teachers of color, but by the end of her career, Okemos had its first Black superintendent, and the district was overall a more diverse, inclusive community.

As we mark Black History Month, I salute Carrie Owens, who is Black history in Okemos. This trailblazing teacher has left her mark on the hearts and minds of the entire community, and we are so much better for her service.

May her lessons live on in the students she touched, in all the lives that she changed, and here in the permanent RECORD of the United States House of Representatives.

□ 2000

TRIBUTE TO EARVIN "MAGIC" JOHNSON

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to one of the greatest basketball players of all time, a man who brought so much magic to the game it quite literally became part of his name. It all began in Michigan's capital city of Lansing, his hometown.

To say that Earvin "Magic" Johnson came from humble roots is an understatement. His mother was a school janitor, and his father worked at General Motors on the assembly line by day and collected garbage in the evenings.

Johnson would often help his father on the garbage route, earning his nickname "Garbage Man" with the neighborhood kids.

All that teasing ended when he hit the basketball court. Johnson started playing as a youngster. By the time he graduated from Lansing Everett High School, where he had led his team to a State championship and was dubbed "Magic," he was already considered the greatest high school basketball player to ever come out of Michigan.

He moved just down the road to East Lansing, attending Michigan State University, where he became a two-time All-American, leading the Spar-

tans to the 1979 National Championship while being voted the Most Outstanding Player of the Year in that year's Final Four.

He was the number one overall selection for the 1979 NBA draft, chosen by the L.A. Lakers, where he would go on to play his entire professional career.

The stats are dazzling. In his 13 seasons with the Lakers, Johnson was a key member of five NBA championships, as well as being a 12-time All-Star, three-time NBA Finals MVP, and three-time league MVP. During his NBA career, Johnson averaged 19.5 points per game, 7.2 rebounds per game, and 11 assists per game.

He was a member of the original NBA Dream Team, winning a Gold Medal in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

Both his Spartan jersey and his Lakers jersey were retired, and Magic Johnson has been inducted into the College Basketball Hall of Fame, the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, the MSU Athletics Hall of Fame, and the Michigan Sports Hall of Fame.

Johnson stunned the world in 1991 with the announcement that he had tested positive for HIV. It was a seismic moment in our culture, as an athlete of Johnson's stature vowed in public to raise awareness about a virus that was shrouded in stigma.

In the decades since that pivotal moment, his advocacy off the court has been as impressive as his skills on the court, and he has not been limited to that one topic.

He has used his platform to support so many causes, from HIV and AIDS to mental health, COVID vaccines, and the transformational power of wealth-building for Black families.

Johnson has said about his legacy: "Now these kids dream that they can become not only a basketball player or a football player, but they can become a businessman. So that is what is important, that we have power and that we have a seat at the table."

With gratitude for his enduring contributions, I submit to the permanent RECORD of the United States House of Representatives that Earvin "Magic" Johnson not only provided a seat at the table but helped construct it, a table formed in the heart of East Lansing, shaped by a fierce work ethic and raw talent and sprinkled with magic.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RUTH NICOLE BROWN

Ms. SLOTKIN. Finally, Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to a visionary social justice innovator and academic who is making space for African-American women and girls to celebrate who they are and what they bring to the world, and bringing new and critical opportunities to students at Michigan State University.

Ruth Nicole Brown is the inaugural chairperson of and professor in the Department of African American and African Studies at MSU.

Dr. Brown, an internationally recognized leader in Black girlhood, joined MSU on July 1, 2020, and quickly got to

work creating and advancing the mission of this new degree-granting department at the university. Thanks to her efforts, beginning in the 2022-23 school year, MSU students were, for the first time, able to declare a major in African American and American studies, and many have jumped at the opportunity.

In addition to her academic and administrative accomplishments, Dr. Brown is the founder of Saving Our Lives Hear Our Truths, a creative space that brings young African-American girls together to celebrate Black girlhood.

She also started Black Girl Genius Week, a city and university-wide social media takeover and awareness campaign focusing on rising Black women. She has written several books on the topic and is a highly sought-after speaker.

It is this combination of scholarly work and public engagement that makes Dr. Brown such an innovator. One day she is coediting educational research and anthologies and articles about racial equality and feminism, and the next day she is performing powerful pieces combining music, images, and words.

Dr. Brown is the master of seeing a void and stepping up to fill it.

The performance community she has created responds to a need for spaces where Black girls and women are seen and valued. The department she chairs allows students, for the first time, to center their studies on Black history, including a critical exploration of the role of feminism and gender.

Today, I salute Dr. Brown for the many ways she is changing the game—through art, through music, and through education.

I am so grateful that, along with her many distinguished titles, we are able to call her a Michigan State University Spartan.

May her successes and contributions continue to enrich the MSU community and be acknowledged here, in the permanent record of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

CELEBRATING TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to celebrate in advance Texas Independence Day on March 2, 1836.

They say everything is better in Texas. Let me just tell you, I am here to confirm that that rumor is true. More correctly, it is no longer a rumor.

We have a saying in Texas, and that goes like this: It ain't bragging if it's facts, and that's the facts about Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be joined by my good Texas friends from both sides of the aisle to celebrate Texas Independence Day.

On March 2, 1836, that was the day the Republic of Texas was born. During the Texas Revolution, a convention of 59 Texans met at Washington-on-the-Brazos and declared our independence of Texas from Mexico. The declaration decried the arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny from the Mexican Government under the dictator General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

In particular, it noted that the government had "ceased to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived."

The Texans signing that declaration sought to protect our rights of free speech, our rights to keep and bear arms—sounds familiar—and our rights of freedom of religion.

I am proud to report these same freedoms still hold true in Texas today.

March 2 is a day that all Texans come together and celebrate the calls of "Come and Take It" and "Remember the Alamo." We remember and honor the pioneering, independent, trail-blazing spirit of the great State of Texas.

Independence has flowed through the veins of Texans ever since. May our thirst for freedom never die, and may we and our offspring always remember that freedom is worth fighting for.

Mr. Speaker, just like those iconic frontier days, we are still at work using what my grandfather—who came over on a boat from Germany, by the way, in 1903—what my grandfather called good old-fashioned Texas horse sense to get the job done. You tell kids that today, "good old-fashioned horse sense," and they look at you funny. They call it common sense. The sad fact of the matter is that common sense isn't very common these days, but in Texas, it is still alive and doing quite well.

Before turning it over to my fellow Texans here tonight, I would like to share two of my favorite quotes from Davy Crockett, who was a Member of Congress from Tennessee. His first quote is: "I must say as to what I have seen of Texas, it is the garden spot of the world, the best land and best prospects for health I ever saw, and I do so believe it is a fortune to any man to come here."

Of course, when Crockett ran for reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives, he got defeated. Then he uttered his second, probably more famous quote. He said to the people who voted him out: Of course, I may not know what you all want to do. I am going to Texas. Y'all can all go to hell.

I am just quoting Davy Crockett, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a Texan and even prouder to represent the great people of Texas here in Washington. As the song says, "God Bless Texas."

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), who is also my good friend.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate my very good friend and fellow Texan, Representative WEBER, for this Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the most important days in the history of this world, and that is Texas Independence Day. March 2 marks the day that 59 heroic Texians gathered at Washington-on-the-Brazos to ratify the Texas Declaration of Independence.

We know that this freedom didn't come without great bloodshed at sites like Gonzales, the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto. There is a painting of the Alamo right there.

The fortitude of these men and the countless others who gave their lives is why the Lone Star State exists today, 187 years later. As a lifelong student of history and a former member of the Texas Historical Commission, I am incredibly proud to represent the San Jacinto Battleground here in my district, in the 36th District of Texas, where a Texian army, under General Sam Houston, officially secured independence following a defining battle at San Jacinto that lasted a mere 18 minutes amid cries of "Remember the Alamo."

The Republic of Texas reigned as an independent nation for 9 years before being admitted into the United States as the 28th State of the Union. Since its addition, Texas has flourished as one of the most prominent States in the country, emerging as a leader in many vital sectors, including agriculture, space exploration, military readiness, technology, tourism, and much more.

Our State is also home to many of the Nation's top medical centers. I went to school at one, Texas Medical Center.

Texas leads in energy production. In fact, it creates twice as much energy as the next highest State in the Union. In fact, as its own country today, Texas would be among the top 10 largest economies in the entire world.

It is simply remarkable and no wonder why Texans have so much pride. After all, everything in Texas is bigger and better.

We Texans don't like to brag. We just tell the truth; it just sounds like we are bragging.

I believe that those who envisioned what Texas could be so long ago would be absolutely and mightily pleased to see how far we have come.

To all of my fellow Texans, I say happy Independence Day. May God continue to bless our beloved Lone Star State.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is now my distinct honor to have one of

our newest stars from Texas, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, come share with us.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to honor our heroes of the Texas Revolution.

On February 24, 1836, over 187 years ago, a group of Texans and Tejanos were surrounded by General Santa Anna in a little mission known around the world as the Alamo.

It is my high honor to read Lieutenant Colonel William Travis' stirring words.

"Commandancy of the Alamo Bejar, February 24, 1836. To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World—Fellow Citizens and Compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man.

"The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion; otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to 3,000 or 4,000 in 4 or 5 days.

"If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country.

"Victory or death. William Barret Travis, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

"P.S. The Lord is on our side. When the enemy appeared in sight, we had not three bushels of corn. We have since found in deserted houses 80 or 90 bushels and got into the walls 20 or 30 head of Beeves. Travis."

We know that the Texans lost this battle, but they did not lose the war. Cries of "Remember the Alamo" swept across the land, and from these ashes arose a nation, a land built on faith, family, and freedom.

□ 2015

I stand here in Congress as a proud Tejana and encourage my fellow Texans to remember the fearless men and women who built this land, our land, known worldwide as Texas.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), another rising star in the Texas delegation.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize one of the drafters and signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Collin McKinney.

I was privileged to serve as the county judge in the County of Collin, in the county seat of McKinney, obviously named for this Texas hero.

Recently, we erected a larger-than-life statue of Collin McKinney in his hometown of Anna, Texas. I rise to recognize this larger-than-life hero in the State of Texas.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize another fellow Texan who has been very instrumental in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, we join Texans back home in a day of celebration for the State of Texas. The State of Texas, as you have heard, began its formation not just at the Alamo but as people came to Texas with the understanding that we wanted the freedom of our own country.

That is when, on February the 24th, the day after the siege of the Alamo began, heroism and opportunity filled the Alamo with ideas not only that they wanted to have their own country, but about a land, a land of people, a land of freedom, and a land that would be full of opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, that is what we still stand for in Texas, a State that has distinguished itself not only in honor and in principle but in the opportunity to be a part of the United States of America, one Nation under God, the opportunity to serve in war after war with the United States military, the armed forces of this country. Texas has produced for years, not just heroes like Davy Crockett and Colonel William Barret Travis, but produced in every single war in this country those men and women who would stand for the opportunity to make this country stronger and better.

Tonight, as we begin the celebration of Texas Independence Day, it should be remembered that here in Washington, D.C., this delegation is proud of not only who we are and what we stand for, but we are proud to be the 28th State in the United States of America.

In 1845, we left Texas being a country to join the United States of America. The heroism, the pride of authorship, and the love which we have for the State of Texas we also share for our country, the United States of America.

I thank the gentleman for leading the Texas delegation tonight as we stand on the floor to give thanks.

"Texas, our Texas. All hail the mighty State."

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), a good friend of ours.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I might be an oddity here. Why is a guy from California standing here tonight?

First of all, as a friend to my great Texas colleagues and neighbors, so to speak.

Congratulations to the State of Texas, the people of Texas, on their anniversary, and also all that goes with that independence, that spirit that I admire of the people of Texas and its long, great history.

I think we need a lot more of that across the whole country, because you can always, I think, trust a Texan to stand up for this country.

So as a Californian, we used to have a lot of that same spirit, as pioneers of

the West, going back to the gold rush, and we have, indeed, a lot of great things to point toward in my home State. But we are on harder times, self-inflicted.

I think the spirit of patriotism, of America first that is exhibited by Texans, is indeed one the whole country can use.

It was interesting when we were talking about annexation a little bit earlier here, where Texas might look like it might take over the world sometimes. I wouldn't doubt it; it is possible. But in my home State of California, there is kind of a mass exodus from my State to others, escaping the cost of living, the regulations, some of the other crazy things that are going on in my home State. Indeed, the recipient of a lot of those good folks that are leaving is the State of Texas. So I am not sure if California is trying to annex Texas or if Texas is annexing California a little bit here. But I hope at least it is to the benefit of Texas as we try and sort through our issues and getting back on track, such as growing so much of the Nation's food supply that comes from my State and conserving the water to do so. But I am getting off on a tangent here.

Indeed, there is much to admire. Every chance I get to be in the State, it feels like an extension of home to me. I come from a very rural part of northern California, and we listen to a lot of the same music and eat similar food and farm and ranch maybe in a similar way.

So hats off, literally, to the people of Texas. The only thing I can't get along with, as a 49ers fan, is the Dallas Cowboys. That is about the only thing, but we will leave that aside.

I am indeed glad to stand here with you tonight and wish the best and a happy anniversary of Texas independence.

Please keep leading the way. You are going to lead our Nation through difficult times with your spirit.

God bless Texas.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, a little historic perspective of what Congressman LAMALFA was saying. When you think about how Texas came into the Union, he called it annexation, but the truth of the matter is, Texas came into the Union unlike any other State in the history of the world, really. All the other States were annexed. Texas was a republic, so we came in by treaty. Of course we did. We had to do it our own way.

If you think back to that time, Mr. Speaker, things were happening really fast. After America won its independence in 1781, the battle of Yorktown, some 30 years later, I guess, or 40 years later, Mexico, in 1821, won its independence from Spain. A scant 15 years later, the Texans, as we were called, won our independence from Mexico.

Now, when Congressman LAMALFA was talking about annexation, how annexation was happening fast—of

course, PETE SESSIONS was right. Texas entered the Union as the 28th State on December 29, 1845. I think about that, Mr. Speaker, from time to time.

What was the legislature of Texas thinking back then when we had a chance to annex the rest of the United States? What were they thinking?

But nonetheless, that is what they did.

It is my distinct pleasure now to bring up another rising star in the Texas delegation, NATHANIEL MORAN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Mr. WEBER, for gathering us all here today in commemoration of one of my favorite holidays, Texas Independence Day. It is a great day to celebrate.

On March 2, 1836, a group of brave Texans adopted the Texas Declaration of Independence to create the Republic of Texas.

This occurred in the midst of one of the greatest sacrificial stands for liberty in American history, the battle of the Alamo, that famously lasted 13 days and cost the lives of all combatants who were inside those walls.

"Remember the Alamo" was the cry that day that went out that inspired our Texans to victory and propelled us to liberty in this great State.

The story of freedom for Texas mirrors the story of freedom for the United States. It was borne out of selfless sacrifice by so many looking for a better life, looking to carve out a better life for their families, a life that they could make with their own hands, with their decisions, with government out of the way.

Freedom will always find a way, and there are always those who will rise to the occasion when the time comes. I am certain of that. We see many of those here today that are rising to the occasion to speak for liberty and to speak for freedom, just as those Texans did a long time ago.

With gratitude to so many from outside Texas who made that dream a reality, especially those who volunteered from Kentucky and from Tennessee, we celebrate the day Texas declared its independence. We share it with those who gratefully gave and graciously gave to Texas during that time. We honor their sacrifices and those of so many more who made it possible in the generations afterward.

Texans are tough-minded, kind-hearted, and hardworking. They have a deep love for our Lord, service to one another, and working to better their community.

These are the values of Texas. They are the values I was raised with and the values I am proud to pass down to my four children.

I am extremely proud to represent the First District of Texas, the only State in the Union to have been its own republic.

So happy Independence Day, Texas, and God bless you in the years to come.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I will say all of our speakers today laid out an exact reason why Texans love freedom and why they are willing to fight for freedom at any cost.

We need to be teaching our children that freedom isn't free. I hope we are. Texans get it. Freedom isn't free.

I want to end by saying: May all the United States join us in reclaiming what the song says so eloquently: "God blessed Texas." I say amen and amen.

Congratulations, Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PRESIDENT BIDEN SHOULD NOT APPOINT JULIE SU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh has announced his intention to leave the Biden administration, and reports suggest Deputy Secretary Julie Su is the leading candidate to replace him. As chair of the House Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, I am urging President Biden, in the strongest terms, not to appoint Julie Su to this important cabinet post.

Prior to joining the Biden Labor Department, Su was California's Secretary of Labor under Governor Gavin Newsom. To say she failed the people of California in that role would be an extreme understatement. I was serving in the State assembly during her tenure. I witnessed firsthand failures on a scale that no State in this country has ever experienced.

I have already sent a coalition letter from Members of the California Congressional delegation to President Biden urging him to nominate someone, anyone, other than Su. Today, I will expand on the points we raised in that letter.

The amount of suffering Su's labor department inflicted on my constituents and millions of Californians needs to be understood by the President and by every Senator who would be voting on her nomination.

□ 2030

Specifically, I will be discussing three main failures in her tenure in California, each of which is independently disqualifying.

First, under her supervision, California's unemployment office, known as the EDD, failed to deliver benefits to millions of Californians.

Second, at the same time, thanks to Su's gross negligence, the EDD allowed the largest fraud of taxpayer dollars in history.

Third, Su helped destroy the careers of thousands of California freelancers as an architect of a labor law that effectively bans independent work.

Let's start first by looking at the EDD's staggering failures under Su's

watch to perform its basic function of delivering benefits to the unemployed.

California had the highest or second-highest unemployment rate in the entire country through most of the COVID-19 era. This in itself could be seen as a significant failing of the State's secretary of labor. What was even worse is that those people who lost their paychecks on the government's orders, millions of Californians, had to wait weeks, months, or in some cases indefinitely for the unemployment benefits they were entitled to by law.

Now, in fairness, the COVID shutdown presented unemployment departments with unprecedented demands, and a number of States struggled to keep up. What happened in California under Su's management is simply without comparison.

An estimated 5 million claims were delayed, many for months on end. An estimated 1 million people were wrongfully denied benefits. As a result, many of my constituents were left helpless with no income, no ability to provide for their families. Many became dependent on food banks and had to cut back on basic necessities. They had to dip into their lifesavings or take on debt.

For example, in late April 2020, my office received a call from a woman named Emily, who was inconsolable, saying she was on the brink of giving up hope. She was out of work and her EDD claim had been pending for a month. She had no money, no way to pay her bills or put food on the table. I just can't do this anymore, she said, adding that she couldn't hang on the Governor's promises anymore. We later learned the agency had made a basic processing error, denying her claim and not even telling her.

I could provide hundreds of other stories just like this. At times, during 2020, my office would open dozens of new cases every day from constituents who could not get their benefits. We heard from folks who would call the EDD hundreds of times with no answer, who received notices with someone else's Social Security number, someone else's employer, someone else's earnings, who would wait weeks, months, or forever for their benefits.

The level of service was worse than anything I had ever seen in government, eclipsing the very worst horror stories of bureaucratic ineptitude. By one estimate, only one in a thousand people would reach a live person when they tried to call the EDD.

Sometimes, after finally getting through, the caller would be abruptly hung up on. The callback option routinely failed with people requesting a call back and then not getting one.

Often, no reason was given for benefit denials, and when one was given, it often didn't make sense. One claimant had an electronic application denied as illegible—an electronic application.

San Francisco Assemblyman David Chiu, a Democrat, started a hashtag

featuring the worst of these incidents. He called it #EDDfailoftheday.

Months went by with no progress made. You don't need to take my word for it. In July 2020, 61 of the 80 members of the California Assembly, mostly Democrats, wrote as follows:

"In our fifth month of the pandemic, with so many constituents yet to receive a single unemployment payment, it is clear that EDD is failing California. Millions of our constituents have had no income for months. As Californians wait for answers from EDD, they have depleted their lifesavings, have gone into extreme debt, and are in deep panic as they figure out how to put food on the table and a roof over their heads."

The lawmakers went on to explain how the EDD, time and again, failed to take responsibility and failed to correct its mistakes. They wrote that they had been met with longwinded excuses, fumbling non-answers, or unclear and inconsistent data, along with a "lack of transparency and accountability," even "obfuscation and dishonesty" in their dealings with the agency.

We have exhausted all avenues at our disposal, they said, as the agency had addressed only a few of the many issues we have highlighted for months and was only scratching the surface of the disaster that is the EDD.

Those are the words of the Democrat supermajority in the legislature: the disaster that is the EDD. The legislators lamented "how little has improved at EDD over the course of the pandemic."

Independent reports would soon confirm the extent of the agency's mismanagement and deception. While the EDD had said in July 2020 that its claims backlog would be cleared by September, a report found 1.5 million claims remained unresolved and the backlog was increasing by 10,000 each week.

The independent Legislative Analyst's Office found the EDD mischaracterized the crisis repeatedly to the legislature. For instance, the EDD claimed that 705,000 claims were denied when the real number was 3.4 million.

Under Julie Su, California's unemployment office became the national poster child for government failure. Su failed to prevent avoidable problems, failed to address the crisis as it spiraled out of control, and failed to honestly acknowledge problems after the fact.

Millions of Californians paid the price. It bears emphasizing that these were people who had lost their jobs on the government's orders and had been paying into the very system that was now failing them.

Even allies of the Governor and Secretary Su concluded that she was responsible. Democrat Assemblymember Cottie Petrie-Norris, who is chairwoman of the Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review Committee, said that Su has not done a

good job at running the Employment Development Department, saying that Su's mismanagement caused heartache for millions of Californians.

That is the first reason, that heartbreak for millions, why President Biden should not even consider elevating Deputy Secretary Su. The second independent basis for disqualification is the historic fraud of taxpayer dollars that occurred on her watch.

As so many hardworking citizens waited in vain for the checks that they were owed by the EDD, there was one group of claimants for whom the delivery of benefits was swift and seamless: prisoners and fraudsters who were not entitled to them.

In the largest fraud of taxpayer dollars in history, an estimated \$32 billion was wrongfully paid out from the EDD to State prison inmates and international crime syndicates. Payments were made to murderers, rapists, and child molesters, and 133 death row inmates collected over \$400,000. These hardened criminals didn't have to try hard. They used names like DIANNE FEINSTEIN and John Doe without raising an eyebrow. The district attorney of Sacramento County called the scheme "relatively easy."

The scale of this fraud boggles the mind. It equates to over \$800 per person in California. The amount of money wasted was enough to pay the annual salary of 330,000 teachers in California. You could end world hunger with this kind of money.

Where did the money go? It went to the worst of the worst, funding organized crime both domestically and internationally. This \$32 billion was used not to help citizens who had lost their jobs or to pay teachers or to end hunger but to fund further criminal activities.

It was easily preventable. Nothing even close to this happened in any other State. The reason it happened in California was Secretary Julie Su. She made the inexplicable decision to forgo a basic fraud prevention system. She ignored the Federal Government's guidance that claims be crosschecked against the prison rolls, which was standard practice in other States. The agency sent hundreds of benefit cards to the same address, sent cards directly to correctional facilities, and issued benefits to infants and centenarians.

The district attorney of Sacramento County called the EDD's response to the fraud "slow and nonexistent" and advised to look to other States for solutions.

Fresno County's district attorney said the administration did nothing until the elected district attorneys brought it to the media, adding that she did not think the State "has a handle on it." Riverside County's district attorney said: "I don't know who was at the wheel."

The chairwoman of the State Assembly committee responsible for overseeing the EDD, a Democrat, decried the failure to follow "simple and obvi-

ous steps that are implemented across the country." She added: "It is absurd. This is outrageous."

Perhaps most outrageous of all, as the district attorneys who uncovered the fraud put it: "Fraudulent unemployment claims deny those who have lost their employment, many due to COVID-19, who are legally eligible for benefits and are truly in need from getting the financial assistance they need."

Assemblyman David Chiu, a Democrat from San Francisco, summed it up this way: "It is egregious that my constituents make a single typo that holds up their EDD benefits for months while an inmate on death row can use a fake name and still get benefits paid out."

As if these first two reasons were not enough—the heartbreak for millions and the waste of billions—Deputy Secretary Su should not be elevated to the Biden cabinet for a third independent reason. As California's secretary of labor, she championed and ruthlessly enforced a labor law that has been called one of the most destructive pieces of legislation in the past 20 years.

It wasn't me that called it that. This quote came from Gavin Newsom's own former deputy chief of staff, Yashar Ali, who added: "It is truly horrific how many people have been negatively impacted by the law."

That law, AB5, effectively bans independent work of any kind. While it was promoted as a way to convert rideshare drivers to the status of W-2 employees, the law has ensnared hundreds of professions: videographers and caricaturists, transcriptionists and interpreters, technicians and engineers, analysts and consultants, musicians and conductors, artists and dancers, writers and editors, coaches and trainers, teachers and tutors, nurses and doulas. Hardly an industry or trade is unscathed.

It is a law so bad that affected industries have had to lobby the legislature for exceptions, over 100 of which have been granted, but only to those with enough influence. Countless other Californians, spanning hundreds of professions, remain subject to the law and have lost their ability to earn a living in our State or had their professional options severely restricted.

In fact, many national companies now explicitly disclaim on their applications that they can no longer work with California freelancers. In many professions, independent contracting is the only viable business model. In others, it is much preferred, thanks to the flexibility and freedom it affords. Regardless, the blunt instrument of AB5 forbids it.

Most devastated by this law are the most vulnerable: seniors, caregivers, students, reformed convicts, single mothers, people with disabilities or health issues or mental health needs, all of whom rely on independent contracting to balance work with their personal life circumstances.

Consider just a few testimonials of Californians whose lives have been upended by the law.

A woman named Jodie said: "I worked years to gain my skill as an American Sign Language interpreter. It was my goal since I was 9 years old. After AB5, I lost all three of my agencies. The dream I worked for is lost. I can't provide for my family and thousands of California's deaf won't be serviced."

Andy said: "I work with underserved artists of color. None of my career as an artist, technician, designer, and producer would have been possible under AB5. Artists of color will be less able to create their own work."

Megan said: "I am a nurse practitioner. AB5 is widening the gap in healthcare as small rural practices that can only be staffed with contractors shut their doors. Setting my own schedule has allowed me to spend time with my children that I will no longer be able to."

Daniel said: "I am a chiropractor in California. I was just terminated from my wonderful independent contract, 10 hours per week job. The company cited AB5. I have had this job for 10 years. The job allowed me flexibility to take care of my three special needs kids. Now it is gone."

Jared said: "AB5 forced me to shut down my business. I went from making \$80,000 per year in home services to a minimum wage employee. My family trade is gone. I have gone from working 4 days a week to spend time with my kids to not knowing if I can make ends meet working 7 days."

Kathi said: "I am a 71-year-old transcriber. I raised six kids and went to work in my forties, but I had to retire at 62 due to health issues. I depend on my at-home transcription pay to survive and pay my bills. For 8 years I did okay, until AB5."

□ 2045

Barbara said: "I am a proofreader. Competition is fierce, and it is hard to get clients, but I did it. I was thrilled to choose jobs I was best suited for and to work when I wanted. After AB 5, Californians need not apply."

Julie Su has been called an "architect" of this law. After its enactment, she used her position as California Secretary of Labor to ruthlessly enforce it.

Here is what Su said in her own words: "The way to enforce AB 5 is just doing investigations and audits. That will be on both wages and tax. So we will be doing investigations and audits so that those who want to comply with the need to reclassify can do so, and those who don't will understand that is not the kind of economy we want in California."

Think about how callous those words are, Mr. Speaker.

Just wiping out hundreds of professions of countless people, "that is not the kind of economy we want in California," she said.

She went on to say: “So we can issue citations and demand both wages and taxes and other kinds of penalties.”

Su shamelessly kicked this harassment strategy into high gear after the COVID shutdowns began. She even defied the will of Congress in the process. It was one of the most disgraceful episodes of the COVID era in California. Congress had provided benefits to independent contractors through the CARES Act and put States in charge of distributing those benefits. Yet under Julie Su, the EDD wrongfully withheld those benefits as she aimed to exploit this sudden need that independent contractors had to interface with her department.

A website called *The People v. AB 5*, run by four self-described “Democrats who support unions” but were opponents of the law, explained Su’s scheme. They wrote that EDD “attempted to weaponize the COVID-19 crisis by leading out-of-work Californians into a trap.”

Instead of giving them access to the benefits Congress had included for independent contractors in the CARES Act, the EDD tried to shoehorn them into the regular unemployment system where they would then have to name the names of their business partners. Then, once it had that list, EDD would pounce, launching audits of the named businesses for allegedly violating AB 5 and hitting them with fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 per “misclassification.” This would be applied retroactively to before the law even existed.

The website gave an example of a small “princess for your little girl’s birthday party,” business whose owner was audited and fined \$60,000 dating back several years.

Incredibly, as small businesses were on their last legs, the EDD plowed ahead with these harassing audits using personnel that could have been processing unemployment claims or detecting fraud. The worst consequence of all this was that countless freelancers who were forced out of work by AB 5, COVID, or some combination of the two, had to wait weeks or months for benefits as Su’s department played its political games.

You don’t need to take my word for this, Mr. Speaker. California Congressman ADAM SCHIFF wrote a letter to Secretary Su in April of 2020 rebuking her for failing to release the benefits independent contractors were owed under the CARES Act.

Schiff wrote as follows:

I represent thousands of independent, freelance contract, and gig workers, including many in the entertainment industry, who often do not qualify for standard unemployment benefits. The CARES Act, which was signed into law 2 weeks ago, dramatically expands unemployment coverage, and I led an effort in the House to extend this coverage to nontraditional and independent workers.

As States are now working to implement these expanded benefits, I am hearing from many of my newly eligible constituents who are concerned because they are not yet able

to apply and are increasingly worried as their financial responsibilities continue to mount without anticipated income.

It is little wonder that the coalition behind AB 5 has issued a letter endorsing Su to be President Biden’s new Secretary of Labor. The letter signed by the California Labor Federation, SEIU California, and the California Teachers Association, among others, begins: “There is no one more qualified to help lead.”

They know exactly where she would lead the country: down the same disastrous path as California—something her former boss, Gavin Newsom, has explicitly called for, saying that California is a model for the Nation and promising to highlight California’s “policy innovations” so they can be scaled up nationally.

Given Julie Su’s role as an architect and enforcer of AB 5, there is no doubt that as U.S. Secretary of Labor she would do everything in her power—and likely things not properly in her power—to nationalize the law and its destructive consequences.

In fact, there are already two vehicles for doing so. The PRO Act, which passed the House last year would cost at least 350,000 freelance workers their ability to earn a living, and at this moment, the Department of Labor has a proposed rule that would similarly threaten the livelihoods of independent contractors nationwide.

This is not a trivial matter. Fifty-seven million Americans engage in freelance work. They deserve a Secretary of Labor who defends their freedom to work and respects them as professionals. Julie Su’s track record suggests she would be a Secretary who does just the opposite.

President Biden faces a very clear choice: Does he want a Secretary of Labor who will fight for workers, taxpayers, and citizens, or does he want the hand-selected rubberstamp of special interest groups?

This is a moment of vital importance for the American workforce. We are coming out of an era of unprecedented upheaval and heading toward an era of unpredictable transformation.

The position of Secretary of Labor cannot be treated as a gift to special interests. It cannot be occupied by someone who has harmed so many workers in so many ways. It cannot be consumed by the incompetence and corruption that Californians are all too familiar with.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Biden to cease consideration of Julie Su for Labor Secretary and to appoint a new Secretary who is competent and qualified, who is pro-worker and pro-small businesses, who will work with Democrats and Republicans alike, who will unleash our economic potential rather than suppress it, and who understands that it is ingenuity and hard work—not the heavy hand of government—that has made the American workforce the greatest engine for progress the world has ever known.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Washington, DC, February 27, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: Please find attached a copy of the Rules of the Committee on Financial Services for submission into the Congressional Record. Pursuant to clause 2 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee adopted the Rules of the Committee on February 1, 2023.

Sincerely,

PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services.

RULE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Financial Services (hereinafter in these rules referred to as the “Committee”) and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are privileged motions in the Committee and shall be considered without debate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day).

(b) Each subcommittee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(c) The provisions of clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House are incorporated by reference as the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

RULE 2—MEETINGS

Calling of Meetings

(a)(1) The Committee shall regularly meet on the first Tuesday of each month when the House is in session.

(2) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chair of the Committee, there is no need for the meeting.

(3) Additional regular meetings and hearings of the Committee may be called by the Chair, in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) Special meetings shall be called and convened by the Chair as provided in clause 2(c)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

Notice for Meetings.

(b)(1) The Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular meeting of the Committee at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on any such day) before the time of the meeting.

(2) The Chair shall provide to each member of the Committee, at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on any such day) before the time of each regular meeting for each measure or matter on the agenda a copy of—

(A) the measure or materials relating to the matter in question; and

(B) an explanation of the measure or matter to be considered, which, in the case of an explanation of a bill, resolution, or similar

measure, shall include a summary of the major provisions of the legislation, an explanation of the relationship of the measure to present law, and a summary of the need for the legislation.

(3) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, the Chair shall cause the text of such legislation to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(4) The provisions of this subsection may be waived by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or by the Chair with the concurrence of the ranking minority member.

RULE 3—MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES

In General

(a)(1) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair or, in the Chair's absence, by a member designated by the Chair to carry out such duties.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the committee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(3) Any meeting or hearing of the Committee that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House (which are incorporated by reference as part of these rules). Operation and use of any Committee operated broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.

(4) To the extent feasible, members and witnesses may use the Committee equipment for the purpose of presenting static exhibits electronically during a meeting or hearing, provided the information is transmitted to the appropriate Committee staff in an appropriate electronic format at least one business day before the meeting or hearing so as to ensure display capacity and quality. The content of all materials must relate to the pending business of the Committee and conform to the rules of the House. The confidentiality of the material will be maintained by the technical staff until its official presentation to the Committee members. For the purposes of maintaining the official records of the Committee, printed copies of exhibits presented, to the extent practicable, must accompany the presentations.

(5) No person, other than a Member of Congress, Committee staff, or an employee of a Member when that Member has an amendment under consideration, may stand in or be seated at the rostrum area of the Committee rooms unless the Chair determines otherwise.

Quorum

(b)(1) For the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of reporting any measure or matter, of authorizing a subpoena (other than a subpoena authorized and issued by the Chair pursuant to subsection (e)(1)), of closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B)) of releasing executive session material pursuant to clause 2(k)(7) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(3) For the purpose of taking any action other than those specified in paragraph (2) one-third of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Voting

(c)(1) No vote may be conducted on any measure or matter pending before the Com-

mittee unless the requisite number of members of the Committee is actually present for such purpose.

(2) A record vote of the Committee shall be provided on any question before the Committee upon the request of one-fifth of the members present.

(3) No vote by any member of the Committee on any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(4) In addition to any other requirement of these rules or the Rules of the House, including clause 2(e)(1)(B) of rule XI, the Chair shall make the record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded publicly available in electronic form on the Committee's Web site not later than 24 hours after such vote is taken. Such record shall include in electronic form the text of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members of the Committee present but not voting. With respect to any record vote on any motion to report or record vote on any amendment, a record of such votes shall be included in the report of the Committee showing the total number of votes cast for and against and the names of those members of the committee present but not voting.

(5) **POSTPONED RECORD VOTES.**—(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Chair may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time, but no later than the next meeting day.

(B) In exercising postponement authority under subparagraph (A), the Chair shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify members on the resumption of proceedings on any-postponed record vote.

(C) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(D) The Chair's authority to postpone recorded votes will not be used to prejudice a member with regard to the offering of another amendment. In the application of this rule, the Chair will consult regularly with the ranking minority member regarding the scheduling of the resumption of postponed votes.

(6) It shall not be in order to consider a bill or an amendment thereto if the stated provisions of such measure—

(A) are known to have the net effect of increasing mandatory spending for the period of either

(i) the current year, the budget year, and the four fiscal years following that budget year; or

(ii) the current year, the budget year, and the nine fiscal years following that budget year; or

(B) authorize an increase in authorizations, appropriations, or direct spending in any given year, unless fully offset by at least an equal reduction in current spending; or

(C) authorize discretionary appropriations using terms such as "such sums as may be necessary" or similar language that fails to specify the actual amount of funding being authorized by the bill or amendment; or

(D) authorize appropriations without including a sunset provision.

Hearing Procedures

(d)(1)(A) The Chair shall notice the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing, unless the Chair,

with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee by majority vote with a quorum present for the transaction of business, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner; in which case the Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(B) Not less than three calendar days before the commencement of a hearing (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on any such day) announced under this paragraph, the Chair shall provide to the members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject of the hearing, or, in the case of a hearing on a measure or matter, a copy of the measure or materials relating to the matter in question and a concise explanation of the measure or matter to be considered. At the same time the Chair provides the information required by the preceding sentence, the Chair shall also provide to the members of the Committee a list of the witnesses expected to appear before the Committee at that hearing. The witness list may not be modified within 24 hours of a hearing, unless the Chair, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause for such modification.

(2) To the greatest extent practicable—

(A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the Committee 48 hours in advance of the appearance sufficient copies (including a copy in electronic form), as determined by the Chair, of a written statement of proposed testimony and shall limit the oral presentation to the Committee to a brief summary thereof; and

(B) each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony a curriculum vitae, a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or sub grant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years, and a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including, but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agent) of any organization or entity, that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing. Such disclosure statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (2)(A) may be modified or waived by the Chair when the Chair determines it to be in the best interest of the Committee.

(4)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the five-minute rule shall be observed in the questioning of witnesses before the Committee or any of its subcommittees until each present member thereof has had an opportunity to question the witnesses. The Chair shall, so far as practicable, recognize alternately based on seniority of the majority and minority members present at the time the hearing was called to order and others based on their arrival at the hearing. The Chair shall, so far as practicable, defer to the ranking member with respect to the order of recognition for minority Members. No member shall be recognized for a second period of five minutes to question witnesses until each present member of the Committee or such subcommittee has been recognized once for that purpose.

(B) The Chair may permit a specified number of members to question one or more witnesses for a specified period of time not to exceed 60 minutes in the aggregate, equally divided between and controlled by the Chair and the ranking minority member.

(5) Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee on any measure or matter,

the minority party members of the Committee shall be entitled, upon the request of a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. The Chair, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, will determine the date, time, and place of such hearing.

(6) At any hearing of the Committee, opening statements by members of the Committee shall be limited to 10 minutes in the aggregate. The Chair shall control five minutes and recognize members in the Chair's sole discretion. The ranking minority member shall control five minutes; the Chair shall recognize members for such time according to the direction of the ranking minority member as communicated to the Chair.

(7) Notwithstanding any member's oral delivery of an opening statement, written opening statements by any member of the Committee submitted to the Chair within 5 legislative days after the adjournment of a hearing shall be made a part of the official hearing record thereof.

Subpoenas and Oaths

(e)(1) The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chair. Unless there are exigent circumstances, the Chair will provide written notice to the ranking minority member at least 48 hours in advance of the authorization and issuance of a subpoena, and such notice shall include a full copy of the proposed subpoena, including any proposed document schedule.

(2) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any member designated by the Committee and may be served by any person designated by the Chair or such member. The Chair or any person designated by the Chair to serve a subpoena will copy the ranking minority member or designated minority staff when a subpoena is issued and served electronically.

(3) The Chair, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

Depositions

(f) The Regulations for the Use of Deposition Authority as passed by the Committee on Rules pursuant to H. Res. 5 titled—Adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, and for other purposes—are incorporated by reference and shall be considered the rules of the Committee.

RULE 4—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MEASURES OR MATTERS

(a) No measure or matter shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

(b) The Chair of the Committee shall report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring a matter to a vote.

(c) The report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(b)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(d) All reports printed by the Committee pursuant to a legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the

Committee on Financial Services and may not necessarily reflect the views of its Members."

(e) The Chair is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

Supplemental, Minority, Additional, or Views

(f) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by the Committee, a member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional or dissenting views for inclusion in the report to the House thereon, Members shall not have less than two additional calendar days after the day notice has been given (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) to file such written and signed views with the clerk of the Committee.

RULE 5—SUBCOMMITTEES

Establishment and Responsibilities of Subcommittees

(a)(1) There shall be six subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MARKETS.**—The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets includes—

(i) securities, including retirement savings plans and products, exchanges, and finance;

(ii) capital markets activities, including securitization, business capital formation, securities lending, and repurchase agreements;

(iii) investment companies, investment advisers, and advisers to private funds;

(iv) activities involving accounting and auditing;

(v) activities involving futures, forwards, options, and other types of derivative instruments;

(vi) the Securities and Exchange Commission;

(vii) the Financial Accounting Standards Board;

(viii) the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board;

(ix) the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;

(x) the Securities Investor Protection Corporation;

(xi) self-regulatory organizations registered with the Securities Exchange Commission; and

(xii) initiatives to protect investor interest and to promote investor confidence in market integrity.

(B) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS and MONETARY POLICY.**—The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Monetary Policy includes—

(i) all agencies, including the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve System, and the National Credit Union Administration, which directly or indirectly exercise supervisory or regulatory authority in connection with, or provide deposit insurance for, financial institutions, and the establishment of interest rate ceilings on deposits;

(ii) matters related to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau;

(iii) the chartering, branching, merger, acquisition, consolidation, or conversion of financial institutions;

(iv) consumer credit, including the provision of consumer credit by insurance companies, and further including those matters in the Consumer Credit Protection Act dealing with truth in lending, extortionate credit transactions, restrictions on garnishments, fair credit reporting and the use of credit information by credit bureaus and credit pro-

viders, equal credit opportunity, debt collection practices, and electronic funds transfers;

(v) creditor remedies and debtor defenses, Federal aspects of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, credit and debit cards, and the preemption of State usury laws;

(vi) consumer access to financial services, including the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and the Community Reinvestment Act;

(vii) the terms and rules of disclosure of financial services, including the advertisement, promotion and pricing of financial services, and availability of government check cashing services;

(viii) deposit insurance;

(ix) consumer access to savings accounts and checking accounts in financial institutions, including lifeline banking and other consumer accounts;

(x) financial stability and systemic risk, including matters relating to the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the Office of Financial Research;

(xi) financial aid to all sectors and elements within the economy;

(xii) economic growth and stabilization; and

(xiii) domestic monetary policy, and agencies which directly or indirectly affect domestic monetary policy, including the effect of such policy and other financial actions on interest rates, the allocation of credit, and the structure and functioning of domestic financial institutions.

(C) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND INSURANCE.**—The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance includes—

(i) insurance generally, including but not limited to, terrorism risk insurance, private mortgage insurance, government sponsored insurance programs, including those offering protection against crime, fire, flood (and related land use controls), earthquake and other natural hazards, and the Federal Insurance Office;

(ii) housing (except programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs), including mortgage and loan insurance pursuant to the National Housing Act; rural housing; housing and homeless assistance programs; all activities of the Government National Mortgage Association; secondary market organizations for home mortgages, including the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation; the Federal Housing Finance Agency; the Federal Home Loan Banks; housing construction and design and safety standards; housing-related energy conservation; housing research and demonstration programs; financial and technical assistance for nonprofit housing sponsors; housing counseling and technical assistance; regulation of the housing industry (including landlord/tenant relations); and real estate lending including regulation of settlement procedures;

(iii) community development and community and neighborhood planning, training and research; national urban growth policies; urban/rural research and technologies; and regulation of interstate land sales; and

(iv) the qualifications for and designation of Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (other than matters relating to tax benefits).

(D) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, ILLICIT FINANCE, AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on National Security, Illicit Finance, and International Financial Institutions includes—

(i) financial support networks of national security threats, including matters related to terrorist financing, money laundering,

drug sale proceeds, and alternative remittance systems;

(ii) methods to detect and inhibit terrorism and illicit finance, including matters related to anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) standards, asset forfeiture, and financial sanctions, as well as programs related to such matters administered by agencies or subunits thereof, including activities of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network;

(iii) inter-governmental initiatives to detect and inhibit terrorism and illicit finance, including the Financial Action Task Force;

(iv) multilateral development lending institutions, including activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies as related thereto, and monetary and financial developments as they relate to the activities and objectives of such institutions;

(v) international trade, including but not limited to the activities of the Export-Import Bank;

(vi) the International Monetary Fund, its permanent and temporary agencies, and all matters related thereto;

(vii) international investment policies, both as they relate to United States investments for trade purposes by citizens of the United States and investments made by all foreign entities in the United States;

(ix) defense production matters as contained in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; and

(xiii) coins, coinage, currency, and medals, including commemorative coins and medals, proof and mint sets and other special coins, the Coinage Act of 1965, gold and silver, including the coinage thereof (but not the par value of gold), gold medals, counterfeiting, currency denominations and design, the distribution of coins, and the operations of the Bureau of the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(E) SUBCOMMITTEE ON DIGITAL ASSETS, FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY AND INCLUSION.—The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology and Inclusion includes—

(i) digital assets, including but not limited to cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs);

(ii) development of new or alternative forms of currency;

(iii) activities of digital asset issuers, trading and lending platforms, custody providers, and other intermediaries;

(iv) all matters and activities related to innovative financial products, including consumer transactions using mobile devices, and services offered by non-bank firms, including matters related to regulatory technology, (RegTech);

(v) agencies, including the Department of Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve System, and the National Credit Union Administration, to the extent they directly or indirectly exercise supervisory or regulatory authority over (1) innovative products and services offered by nonbanks; (2) nonbank entities; (3) digital assets; and (4) digital asset intermediaries;

(vi) matters related to financial technology (Fintech) firms promoting greater financial inclusion and providing consumer protection under the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; and

(vii) matters related to technologies of machine learning and artificial intelligence.

(F) SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS.—The jurisdiction

of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations includes—

(i) overseeing all agencies, departments, operations, programs, matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee;

(ii) overseeing agency, department, and operational adherence to statutory authority, including promulgating regulations;

(iii) conducting investigations within agencies, departments, and programs; and

(iv) conducting research and analysis regarding matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee, including the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(2) In addition, each such subcommittee shall have specific responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair refers to it.

(3) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its general responsibility. This may include but is not limited to reviewing waste, fraud and abuse; environmental, social, and governance policies; diversity and inclusion policies; the impact of regulatory overreach; and adherence to the Administrative Procedure Act and congressional intent with respect to such laws. This may also include a description of the conditions and circumstances that may indicate the necessity of or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; as well as its formulation, consideration and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation as may be necessary and appropriate.

Referral of Measures and Matters to Subcommittees

(b)(1) The Chair may regularly refer to one or more subcommittees such measures and matters as the Chair deems appropriate given its jurisdiction and responsibilities. In making such a referral, the Chair may designate a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction and subcommittees of additional or sequential jurisdiction.

(2) All measures or matters shall be subject to consideration by the full Committee.

(3) In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

(4) The Chair, in his or her sole discretion, may discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

Composition of Subcommittees

(c)(1) Members shall be elected to each subcommittee and to the positions of chair and ranking minority member thereof, in accordance with the rules of the respective party caucuses. The Chair of the Committee shall designate a member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chair. The Chair may designate one member of the Committee of the majority party who previously has served as the chair of the Committee as the Chair Emeritus.

(2) The Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee shall be ex officio members with voting privileges of each subcommittee of which they are not assigned as members and may be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum in such subcommittees. The Chair Emeritus shall be an ex officio member without voting privileges of each subcommittee to which he or she is not assigned and shall not count for purposes of establishing a quorum in such subcommittees.

(3) The subcommittees shall be comprised as follows:

(A) The Subcommittee on Capital Markets, shall be comprised of 23 members, 13 elected

by the majority caucus and 10 elected by the minority caucus.

(B) The Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Monetary Policy shall be comprised of 23 members, 13 elected by the majority caucus and 10 elected by the minority caucus.

(C) The Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance shall be comprised of 19 members, 10 elected by the majority caucus and 9 elected by the minority caucus.

(D) The Subcommittee on National Security, Illicit Finance, and International Financial Institutions shall be comprised of 16 members, 9 elected by the majority caucus and 7 elected by the minority caucus.

(E) The Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology and Inclusion shall be comprised of 18 members, 10 elected by the majority caucus and 8 elected by the minority caucus.

(F) The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall be comprised of 12 members, 7 elected by the majority caucus and 5 elected by the minority caucus.

Subcommittee Meetings and Hearings

(d)(1) Each subcommittee of the Committee may be authorized at the sole direction of the Chair to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on any measure or matter referred to it, consistent with subsection (a).

(2) No subcommittee of the Committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the Committee.

(3) The chair of each subcommittee shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chair with a view toward assuring the availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

Effect of a Vacancy

(e) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee as long as the required quorum is present.

Records

(f) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee as the Chair deems necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 6—STAFF

In General

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the professional and other staff of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed by the Chair, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff be available to all members of the Committee.

Subcommittee Staff

(b) From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available so that each subcommittee can carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee and

that the minority party is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

Compensation of Staff

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee.

(2) The ranking minority member shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee.

RULE 7—BUDGET AND TRAVEL

Budget

(a)(1) The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare for each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) From the amount provided to the Committee in the primary expense resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, the Chair, after consultation with the ranking minority member, shall designate an amount to be under the direction of the ranking minority member for the compensation of the minority staff, travel expenses of minority members and staff, and minority office expenses. All expenses of minority members and staff shall be paid for out of the amount so set aside.

Travel

(b)(1) The Chair may authorize travel for any member and any staff member of the Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel.

(B) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(C) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(D) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

(2) Members and staff of the Committee shall make a written report to the Chair on any travel they have conducted under this subsection, including a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and of pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

(3) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

RULE 8—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

Records

(a)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular meeting and hearing of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcripts shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to correction and publication.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House and shall be available in electronic form and for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and

distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause 2(e)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

Committee Publications on the Internet

(b) The Chair shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of carrying out the official responsibilities of the Committee, including communicating information about the Committee's activities. The ranking minority member may maintain an official website. To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form on the official Committee website maintained by the Chair.

Audio and Video Coverage of Committee Hearings and Meetings

(c)(1) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings; and,

(2) maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 28, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-473. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Restricted Areas R-2204 Oliktok Point High and R-2204 Oliktok Point Low; AK [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0307; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-78] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-474. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Eastern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0932; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AEA-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-475. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Fertile, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0352; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-476. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Mesquite and Dallas-Fort Worth, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1556; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ASW-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-477. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Alton/St. Louis, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1466; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-36] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-478. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Austin, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1464; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-34] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-479. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Minocqua-Woodruff, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1465; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-35] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-480. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Topeka, KS [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1557; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ACE-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-481. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Alaskan Federal Airway V-531 Near Point Hope, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0540; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-49] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-482. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-181 and T-400, and Revocation of V-250 and the Yankton, SD, Low Altitude Reporting Point in the Vicinity of Yankton, SD [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1115; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-483. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Alaskan Airway V-621 Near Atkasuk, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0541; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-48] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-484. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Marshalltown, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1224; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ACE-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-485. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Multiple Missouri Towns [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1317; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ACE-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-486. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-465; Northcentral United States [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1260; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ACE-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 21, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 1198. A bill to require a standard financial aid offer form, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 1199. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure equitable payment for, and preserve Medicare beneficiary access to, diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals under the Medicare hospital outpatient prospective payment system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MANN, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. EZELL, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr.

LATURNER, Mr. COMER, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Ms. MACE, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. OGLES, Mrs. BICE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. FRY):

H.R. 1200. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE):

H.R. 1201. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the exclusion from medical assistance under the Medicaid Program of items and services for patients in an institution for mental diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 1202. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for interest-free deferment on student loans for borrowers serving in a medical or dental internship or residency program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 1203. A bill to withhold Federal financial assistance from each country that denies or unreasonably delays the acceptance of nationals of such country who have been ordered removed from the United States and to prohibit the issuance of visas to nationals of such country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 1204. A bill to amend the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 to limit attorney fees available under the Federal cause of action relating to water at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BICE:

H.R. 1205. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to streamline the oil and gas permitting process and to recognize fee ownership for certain oil and gas drilling or spacing units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PERRY, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. OGLES, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. MCCORMICK):

H.R. 1206. A bill to establish the Federal Agency Sunset Commission; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. BROWN):

H.R. 1207. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve diversity in accelerated student learning programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Ms. McCOLLUM, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr.

GALLEGO, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. CARL):

H.R. 1208. A bill to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Ms. FOXX, Ms. MACE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CARL, Mr. HERN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. FRY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BARR, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. OGLES, Mr. MANN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. ROY, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. GUEST, Mr. EZELL, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 1209. A bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS (for himself, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. MACE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FRY, Mr. MANN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 1210. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with the authority to suspend the right to introduce certain persons or property into the United States in the interest of the public health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 1211. A bill to prohibit the mass cancellation of student loans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 1212. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for punishment for the knowing distribution of fentanyl, if death results, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined

by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SABLON, and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 1213. A bill to amend the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 by repealing certain provisions relating to North Atlantic right whales; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 1214. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make technical improvements to the Net Price Calculator system so that prospective students may have a more accurate understanding of the true cost of college; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MAGAZINER (for himself, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. SCHOLTEN):

H.R. 1215. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable healthcare worker tax credit with semi-annual advance payment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Mr. GUEST, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 1216. A bill to revise counseling requirements for certain borrowers of student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER):

H.R. 1217. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 with respect to certain regulatory actions related to hydraulic fracturing within the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Potomac River basins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 1218. A bill to require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide training to members of the air force of Israel on the operation of KC-46 aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CURTIS, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 1219. A bill to establish a food and agriculture cybersecurity clearinghouse in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSE (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 1220. A bill to make reforms to the Bank Secrecy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. STANSBURY (for herself, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 1221. A bill to withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. STRICKLAND (for herself and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H.R. 1222. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the Buffalo Soldier regiments, authorized by Congress in 1866 to serve in the United States Armed Forces, in recognition of their superior, dedicated, and vital service to our Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in ad-

dition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 1223. A bill to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service and redirect them to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. EVANS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 1224. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national public awareness campaign to inform health care professionals and health care professional students on how to help patients navigate the legal landscape in the United States with respect to abortion and other reproductive health care services following the Supreme Court's decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 1225. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment or maintenance of a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps at an educational institution owned, operated, or controlled by the Chinese Communist Party; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEIL:

H. Res. 162. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on House Administration in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H. Res. 163. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on the Budget in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H. Res. 164. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. SELF, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H. Res. 165. A resolution commemorating the bicentennial of the Texas Ranger Division of the Texas Department of Public Safety, the oldest State law enforcement agency in North America, and honoring the men and women, past and present, of the Texas Rangers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H. Res. 167. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Rules in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H. Res. 168. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H. Res. 169. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Homeland Security in the One Hundred

Eighteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. LANGWORTHY):

H. Res. 170. A resolution recognizing it is the congressional intent of the Affordable Care Act that enhanced Federal medical assistance percentage funds are to be directly shared with the counties in States with a Medicaid local share requirement; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Ms. MACE, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE):

H. Res. 171. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 2023 as "National Youth Leadership Month"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H. Res. 172. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 3, 2023, as "National Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. SABLON, Mr. CROW, Ms. TITUS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. KEATING, Ms. PETERSEN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COSTA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HIMES, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BROWN, Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BALINT, Ms. WILD, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. ROSS, Ms. CHU, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MENG, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SORESEN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. BERA, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHETER):

H. Res. 173. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of February 27 through March 3, 2023, as "Public Schools Week"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H. Res. 174. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H. Res. 175. A resolution recognizing the rise of cardiovascular disease as the world's leading cause of preventable death and disability and as the global public health crisis of this generation and supporting the recognition of February 2023 as "American Heart Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SOTO:

H. Res. 176. A resolution recognizing the historical significance of Lawrence Silas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. SHERRILL):

H. Res. 177. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Engineers Week; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 1174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 and Necessary and Proper Clause, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is to award Dr. Norman C. Francis with a Congressional Medal.

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 1198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide transparency and financial clarity to college students.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 1199.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Medicare reimbursement for diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 1200.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Erase automatic-dues clauses in federal statute

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H.R. 1201.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Behavioral Health

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 1202.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill allows borrowers in medical or dental internships or residency programs to defer student loan payments until after the completion of their programs.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 1203.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To withhold Federal financial assistance from each country that denies or unreasonably delays the acceptance of nationals of such country who have been ordered removed from the United States and to prohibit the issuance of visas to nationals of such country.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1204.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 to limit attorney fees available under the Federal cause of action relating to water at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

By Mrs. BICE:

H.R. 1205.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill streamlines the oil and gas permitting process and recognizes fee ownership for certain oil and gas drilling or spacing units.

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.R. 1206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal Government Reform

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1207.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 1208.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause. 18.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill authorizes the Department of the Interior to take land into trust for all federally recognized Indian tribes.

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 1209.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal procurement policy.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 1210.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill authorizes the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to restrict migration and imports from foreign countries to prevent the introduction of illicit drugs into the United States.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 1211.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill to prohibit the mass cancellation of student loans

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 1212.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Stopping the fentanyl crisis

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 1213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Endangered North Atlantic Right Whale Protection

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 1214.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This is a single issue.

By Mr. MAGAZINER:

H.R. 1215.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide a refundable healthcare worker tax credit with semiannual advance payment.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 1216.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation that would require Institutes of Higher Education to counsel students before any federal student loans are disbursed.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 1217.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Prohibits the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, Delaware River Basin Commission, or Interstate Commission on the Potomac River from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing regulations relating to hydraulic fracturing.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 1218.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Directing the Department of Defense to open training slots for Israeli Air Force pilots, aircrew, and maintainers and forward deploying a KC-46 to CENTCOM.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 1219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To keep America's farmers and ranchers safe from cybersecurity threats.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 1220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is reforming the Bank Secrecy Act

By Ms. STANSBURY:

H.R. 1221.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development.

By Ms. STRICKLAND:

H.R. 1222.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Honoring the first all-Black regiments in the U.S. Army through legislation.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 1223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Redirecting IRS enforcement funds to the crisis on our Southern Border

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 1224.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 1225.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 “to provide for the common Defence”, “to raise and support Armies”, “to provide and maintain a Navy” and “to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces”

The single subject of this legislation is:

JROTC Funding

H.R. 398: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 406: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 451: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 467: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.

H.R. 491: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEVIN, Ms.

NORTON, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 494: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 496: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 506: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 510: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 529: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 539: Mr. SELF and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 554: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 592: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 594: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 603: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.

H.R. 618: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. TRONE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 620: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 621: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 645: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 648: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 655: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 660: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 668: Ms. PORTER and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 670: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mrs. HOUGHIN, and Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 676: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 683: Mr. HUNT.

H.R. 697: Ms. NORTON and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 709: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 732: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 734: Mr. SANTOS, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, and Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 737: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 764: Ms. HAGEMAN and Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 765: Mr. CASE, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 767: Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 770: Ms. PORTER and Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 782: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 795: Ms. PEREZ and Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 797: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 807: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 811: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 828: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 838: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.

H.R. 856: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CASAR, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 863: Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 865: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 870: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 871: Ms. ROSS and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 890: Mr. LANGWORTHY and Mr. BURLISON.

H.R. 892: Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 917: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 923: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 934: Mr. DUARTE.

H.R. 944: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 964: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 972: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 974: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 977: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 982: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1002: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 1014: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 1016: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1025: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 1046: Mr. SABLAN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1058: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1059: Mr. MFUME, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1067: Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ROY, and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 1068: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1073: Ms. ROSS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1074: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1085: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1088: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1093: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 1095: Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

H.R. 1100: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1102: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 1107: Mr. MAST and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1130: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.

H.R. 1140: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1147: Mr. ALFORD.

H.R. 1156: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1158: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 1159: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 1160: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 1162: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1163: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1166: Mr. HILL.

H.J. Res. 8: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. LALOTA.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. SORENSEN.

H.J. Res. 13: Ms. MANNING, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.J. Res. 22: Ms. TENNEY.

H.J. Res. 25: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CASE, Ms. PEREZ, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. TONKO.

H. J. Res. 30: Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. MCCCLAIN, Mr. HUNT, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. KILEY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BOST, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. GOSAR.

H.J. Res. 33: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. DUNN of Florida and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H. Res. 35: Ms. PORTER.

H. Res. 39: Mr. NORMAN.

H. Res. 52: Mr. SELF.

H. Res. 77: Mr. NEAL.

H. Res. 82: Mr. LATURNER.

H. Res. 90: Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H. Res. 100: Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOLINARO, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H. Res. 109: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. MOLINARO.

H. Res. 132: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mrs. SPARTZ.

H. Res. 150: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 154: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H. Res. 158: Mr. HUNT, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. MILLS.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HILL, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. LUTTRELL, and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 24: Mr. DUNN of Florida and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 32: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 40: Mr. MEEKS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 41: Mr. MCCORMICK and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 45: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 79: Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 140: Mr. BIGGS, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. MACE, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. FRY, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

H.R. 163: Mr. MOYLAN, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 188: Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 239: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 243: Mr. NICKEL and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 268: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 292: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mrs. TORRES of California.

H.R. 309: Mr. CASAR and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 310: Mr. SELF.

H.R. 343: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 345: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 347: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mrs. BICE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. LANGWORTHY.

H.R. 354: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 355: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 358: Mr. WITTMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. COMER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability in H.R. 347, the Reduce Exacerbated Inflation Negatively Impacting the Nation Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1139: Mr. HERN.